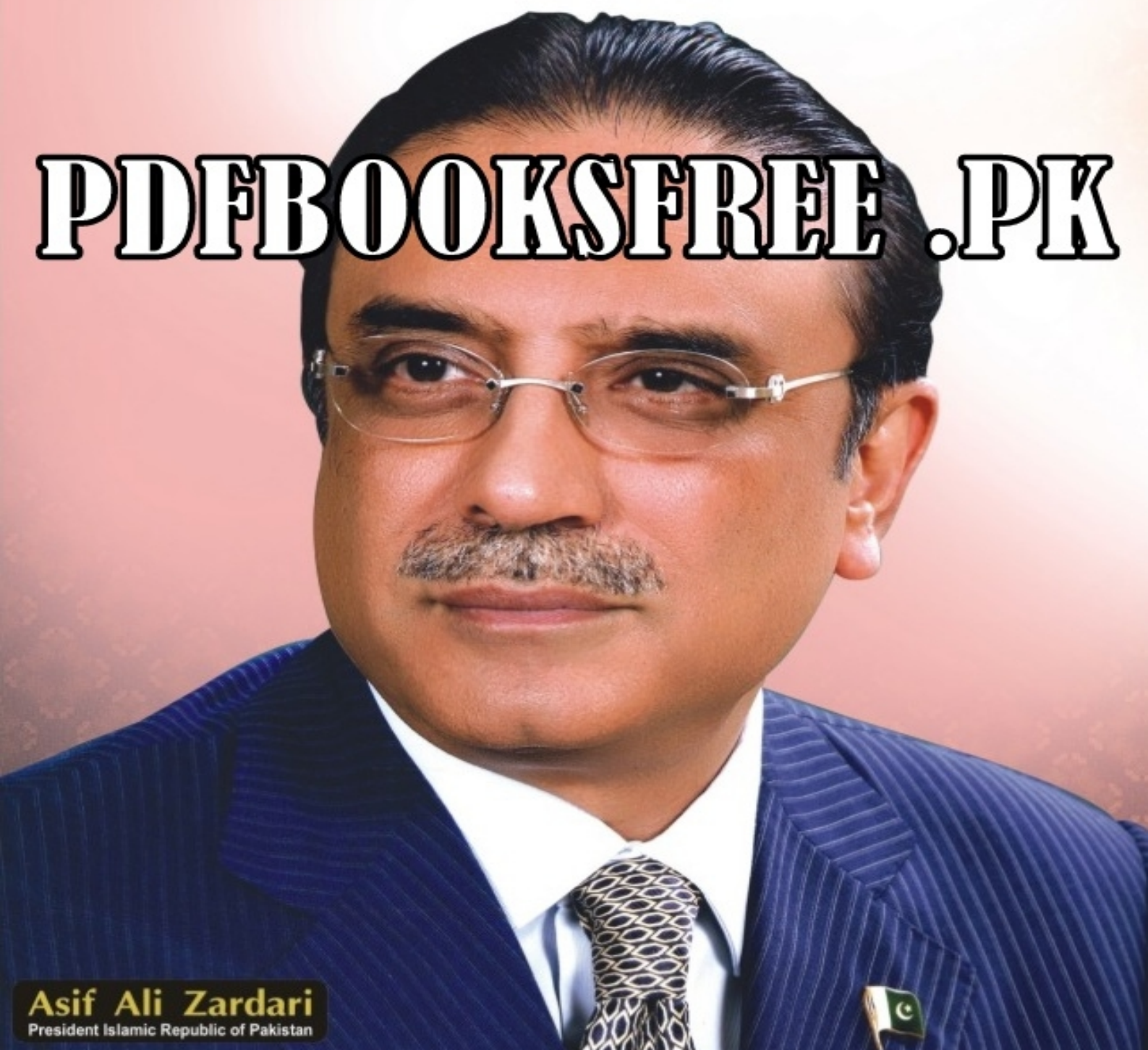


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**Asif Ali Zardari**  
President Islamic Republic of Pakistan



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## H.E. ASIF ALI ZARDARI President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan



**P**PP Co-Chairman Asif Ali Zardari was born on July 26, 1955 in a prominent Balochi family from Sindh. He is the son of veteran politician Mr. Hakim Ali Zardari. On his maternal side he is the great-grandson of Khan Bahadur Hassanally Effendi, the founder of the first educational institution for Muslims in Sindh. The founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was among the prominent students to graduate from the Sindh Madressah. Mr. Zardari received his primary education at the Karachi Grammar School and his secondary education at Cadet College Petaro. He pursued his further education in London where he studied Business. He was married to Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto in 1987 and was widowed on December 27, 2007 when Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was assassinated in a terrorist attack in Rawalpindi. Ms Bhutto was PPP Chairperson from 1979 until her assassination and was twice elected Prime Minister of Pakistan. They have three children, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, born in 1988, Bakhtawar Bhutto Zardari, born in 1990 and Aseefa Bhutto Zardari, born in 1993. Mr Zardari served as a Member of the National Assembly twice (1990-93 and 1993-96), as Federal Minister for the Environment (1993-1996) and as Federal Minister for Incentives (1995-96). He was the principal architect of the Benazir Bhutto government's efforts to transform Pakistan's energy power

sector by encouraging major investment opportunities in power generation. He was also the initiator of the Iran-Pakistan natural gas pipeline project. Mr. Zardari was elected Senator in 1997 and served in that capacity until the dissolution of the Senate following the military coup of 1999. He was elected Co-Chairman of the Pakistan Peoples Party in January 2008 following the assassination of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. Mr. Zardari's political career spans two decades spent working closely with Shaheed Benazir Bhutto. During this period he helped formulate policies that expanded the freedom of the media, revolutionized telecommunications and opened Pakistan for foreign direct investment. During Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's first term in office CNN and BBC were allowed broadcasting rights in Pakistan and mobile telephone services introduced at Mr Zardari's initiative. During her second term in office, in addition to the independent power producers (IPPs) being allowed in, Mr Zardari encouraged the introduction of FM radio in the private sector. Mr Zardari was targeted by anti-democratic forces for vilification and persecution and bore the hardship with fortitude. He spent eleven and a half years in prison in conditions often unacceptable by human rights standards, without any charge ever being proven against him. He won election as MNA and as senator while in prison. Despite many offers from the government of the time to leave Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) or to go abroad under a negotiated political exit, he remained committed to Party goals and continued his fight for justice and the return of a democratically elected civilian leadership. Mr. Zardari was asked by the Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Pakistan Peoples Party through unanimous vote to serve as Chairman of the Party after the assassination of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. Although he was elected unopposed, he nominated his son Bilawal Bhutto Zardari for that role and decided to

work as Co-Chairman of the PPP. After Ms. Bhutto's death he has remained in the frontlines of shaping a national consensus at the federal level through the politics of reconciliation initiated by Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. Under Mr. Zardari's leadership of the Party, the PPP's candidate for Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani was first elected Prime Minister of Pakistan unopposed and subsequently endorsed by a unanimous vote of confidence of the Parliament. This was a singular and unprecedented event in Pakistan's political history. Mr. Zardari also spearheaded the appointment of Dr. Fehmida Mirza as the first female Speaker of Pakistan's National Assembly, and continues to support the empowerment of women and minorities in all government policy making. Today, the PPP government has coalition governments in all of Pakistan's four provinces. Most recently the PPP taking measured and orchestrated political steps, under Mr. Zardari's leadership, removed General (ret'd) Pervez Musharraf, the unconstitutional President of Pakistan, from office in a historic move, through a series of complex negotiations and political diplomacy. Mr. Zardari united Pakistan's major political parties and this unprecedented act was accomplished without any violence. Mr. Zardari was elected President of Pakistan with an overwhelming majority in the presidential election held on September 6, 2008. President Asif Ali Zardari is also Vice President of the Socialist International, the worldwide organisation of social-democratic, socialist and labour parties which brings together 170 political parties and organisations from all continents. The Socialist International held its 23rd Congress in Athens, Greece from 30 June to 2 July 2008 with close to 700 representatives from 150 parties and organisations of 120 countries attending. The President of Pakistan (at that time) invested in his capacity as Co-Chairman of the Pakistan Peoples Party) was elected as a vice-president of the Socialist International at that meeting.

### President's Message to Pakistan OBSERVER (On the completion of three years in the Presidency on October 5, 2011)

It gives me great pleasure to learn that the daily Pakistan Observer which appears from five different cities simultaneously is publishing a 30-page Special Report on the completion of three years of the democratic Presidency. I wish to compliment the management and editors of Pakistan Observer for bringing out this Special Report to highlight some of the initiatives taken during a turbulent period for the welfare of the people, for strengthening democracy and for improving the security environment of the country. That this is the



MR. Zahid Malik, Editor-in-Chief, Pakistan Observer in conversation with President Asif Ali Zardari at the Presidency. Mr. Gauhar Zahid Malik, Executive Editor, Pakistan Observer is also seen in the picture.

Parliament and provided a firm anchor to the ship of the state. During this period the democratic Presidency has also been criticized and at times even undermined. Some doubted its capacity to navigate the ship of the state. But the history and the people of Pakistan

third consecutive report on the subject will demonstrate the commitment of Pakistan Observer to democratic dispensation as well as its professionalism. On the canvas of time three years is not a long period of time. Indeed in the history of nations it is a tiny dot of time. Yet, it is long enough to make an informed judgment about whether it is bearings are correct and whether it has progressed in the direction it set out on. During the last three years the democratic Presidency adopted national reconciliation as its compass to navigate in turbulent sea and rough weather. And it sought to build a firm anchor in a strong Parliamentary democracy even when abdicating powers vesting in them all success in this endeavor.

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# Putting things in proper perspective

**On the economic front also, the government has taken some tough decisions to rectify the maladies afflicting the economy, without caring for the political fall out. The imposition of RGST despite stiff opposition by the political forces on the other side of the divide and expanding the tax net by shifting focus on direct taxes with a view to protecting the poorer sections of society from the adverse effects of spiraling prices, represent a positive paradigm shift in the management of the economy.**

By M. A. MALIK

It is an irony of the fate that whenever PPP has been voted into power, it has invariably inherited formidable challenges and faced an unmitigated hostility from the reactionary, rightist and anti-democratic forces supported by the section of the media sympathetic to these entities. It is a recorded and irrefutable historic fact that these forces have remained hand in glove with each other since 1977 in hatching conspiracies against PPP with a view to keeping it away from the corridors of power. But despite their sinister machinations, the people of Pakistan have always put their faith in PPP whenever they have had the opportunity to exercise their right of franchise. The Present PPP government is no exception. Ever since its inception these elements are incessantly engaged in soiling its reputation and image, through unsubstantiated corruption scandals, holding the party responsible for the present crisis and castigating it for its alleged inability to stem the rot. They have particularly targeted the person of President Zardari and indulged in a sustained campaign of his character assassination. This necessitates putting things in their proper perspective. When the present PPP government was entrusted with the responsibility to run the state affairs in the aftermath of the February 2008 elections, the country faced an existentialist threat from the burgeoning terrorism, the constitution was in tatters and badly

deformed; armed insurgency in Balochistan presented a big challenge to the national solidarity; reinstatement of the deposed judiciary demanded sagacious handling; provinces and federation were at logger-head on the questions of distribution of resources from the federal divisible pool; the economy was in a nose-dive; rampant food shortages plagued the country and needed to be urgently fixed. Power crisis, rising unemployment and galloping poverty, further aggravated by the devastating floods posed colossal challenges for the economic managers. That arguably was not an enviable situation for a representative government to land into. Tackling these challenges required prophetic vision, unswerving political will, rock solid commitment and honesty of purpose. Now a brief look at what the government has achieved. The deposed judges have been restored and the judiciary is functioning independently. As regards the threat posed by terrorism, the military campaigns in Swat, South Waziristan and Malakand Division approved and authorized by the government have also effectively broken the back of the terrorist elements and the government is striving to take the war on terror to its logical end with an unflinching determination. Through the passage of the 18th Amendment the constitution has been restored to its original shape and the provinces given the much demanded provincial autonomy which is a big

leap towards good governance; thanks to President Zardari for willingly abdicating his powers to the parliament and the Prime Minister. The NFC Award has resolved the issue of distribution of resources among the federation and provinces from the respectively. Similarly promulgation of "The Prevention of Domestic Violence Act" and "Protection Against Harassment At Workplace Act" are unparalleled moves in regards to emancipation of women. The power crisis that the government

inherited was another formidable challenge as it was adversely affecting the lives of the people and punning the economic edifice of the country. The government has already added 3400 MW to the system. The PPIB has reportedly had initiated work on 39 multiple fuel power projects having a cumulative capacity of 10211 MW which will be commissioned between

2009-2017. Thirteen IPPs with 2487 MW of power generation capacity have already achieved financial close and started construction. A number of projects have also been kicked off to exploit Thar Coal Reserves. In the Hydel power sector as well, PPIB is

of such a magnitude that it cannot be fixed instantly and every body needs to understand that plain truth, particularly the politicians who are trying to win political mileage out of this unfortunate phenomenon. The government has set the direction and laid a firm foundation not only to eliminate the power shortage but also to provide power for the future needs. The incessant flak directed at the government for its inability to eliminate power outages, is totally out of context and also unfair. Although the major focus of the government has been on tackling the above problems yet it did not lose sight of improving the lot of the down-trodden masses and tackling the menace of poverty. BISP under which Rs.85 billion have been distributed among four million poor families, Waseela-eHaq initiative, Benazir Stock Option Scheme under which the workers of state-owned industrial units have been given 12% shares and Green tractor scheme for poor farmers, are unprecedented steps in this regard. The BISP has not only been appreciated by the World Bank, UK and Asian Development Bank but they have also provided financial and technical support for it. These measures are likely to have far-reaching and healthy impact on the social, economic and political landscape. The government has also amicably handled the rehabilitation of the flood affected people and in collaboration with the provincial governments has distributed Rs.29 billion among them.

On the economic front also, the government has taken some tough decisions to rectify the maladies afflicting the economy, without caring for the political fall out. The imposition of RGST despite stiff opposition by the political forces on the other side of the divide and expanding the tax net by shifting focus on direct taxes with a view to protecting the poorer sections of society from the adverse effects of spiraling prices, represent a positive paradigm shift in the management of the economy. The PPP has also given the country the first ever textile policy in recognition of the importance of the textile sector in earning foreign exchange. The policy, combined with other measures has already shown encouraging results. Our exports registered 26% increase during FY 2010-11 touching US\$ 24 billion mark. Consequently the foreign exchange reserves also spiked to a record figure of US\$ 17 billion. President Asif Ali Zardari, undoubtedly has been the guiding and driving force behind all these steps and achievements. Through his political acumen, vision and spirit of reconciliation he has also kept the democratic dispensation going despite relentless efforts of the detractors of the government to derail it. He also has been instrumental to a paradigm shift in our foreign policy that now focuses more on improving and cementing relations with our neighbours and regional countries. Expansion in relations with China, efforts to join SCO and reaching out to Russia, Central Asian states, Iran and India are a strong testimony of this approach that is pragmatic and in the long term interest of Pakistan. These are verifiable achievements and considering the hostile and unsavoury political, economic and security environment in which the government had to operate, deserve unqualified accolades of the unbiased observers.



The officials were reportedly discussing a strategy to pull the country out of the ongoing political crisis.

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# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## President Zardari is not a PUNCHING BAG



Wajid Shamsul Hasan

President Zardari has been frequently targeted as a punching bag by the mediaboth as the head of the Pakistan Peoples Party and as president. His politics has become the subject of ill-founded controversial comment some times crossing the limits of politeness. Some commentators have even been hearing sound of marching Praetorian boots. I am sure such critics must be pulling their hair on the story published by a leading newspaper that call for a military take over has been snubbed by the highest army quarters. In some of the articles/comments the President has even been painted as weird. There is a sinister attempt to add fuel to the political fire to pitch opposition against the

in allowing room to all stakeholders to play their constitutional role—be they in the opposition or the armed forces.

One can ignore these insinuations for lack of democratic experience and professional ethics that allows informed debate that contributes to enriching democratic culture. They do not understand that healthy debates create positive atmosphere. Obviously it is responsibility of political parties to train their cadres in political debate which while promoting tolerance and respect for opponent views also is committed to honouring electoral mandate to a party or parties to implement their manifestoes.

Some of his critics have accused the President of being arrogant; nowhere do they ever mention humbleness and conciliatory approach in dealing with his opponents whether they are from big or small parties. In fact he has been following the legacy of national reconciliation of martyred Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto in letter and spirit. They are so venomous they do not give for laying the foundation of a political culture which is tolerant of dissenting

discrimination. Consequently, the PPP-led coalition government can claim with pride that ever since its advent

present government would be completing its full tenure. No political party is indulging in politics of intrigues or seeking

Similarly following its manifesto and Charter of Democracy, the PPP government has successfully implemented political reforms such

together for consolidating democracy and rule of law. It needs to be recognized that both literally and politically he is implementing— the Bhutto legacy of national reconciliation. Rather, almost all the major political parties are shareholders in power in a coalition government—a phenomenon only practiced in advance political societies—for the first time successfully implemented in Pakistan as never done before by even national leaders with greater experience.

As such no serious political elements in the country are interested in rocking the boat. There is a consensus that change must come through vote and not through extra-constitutional interventions. Despite previous gory history of army interventions, it is now clear that Praetorian elements have learnt their lessons and armed forces as an institution are playing their constitutional role subservient to the sovereignty of the Parliament. Conjectures of army wanting to move in are just figment of wildest imagination by those who do not want democracy to take roots and usher prosperity in Pakistan.

World Bank. The overall performance has been satisfactory, with 40% rise in exports (\$27 billion); robust foreign exchange reserves (\$18 billion); highest level of remittances by Pakistani Diaspora (\$12 billion) and a bullish trend in stock market (12000 points). The government could have performed much better had we been saved of devastating floods and not inherited a legacy of power shortages.

And we should not forget that we are faced with grave challenges due to terrorists while instability in Afghanistan is an added factor to our domestic woes. Even on this count the government through its consensus policy has succeeded in turning the tables against obscurantist forces and proved those doomsayers wrong who were out to declare Pakistan a failed state. It was through national consensus built by the PPP government that our armed forces could launch successful operations in Swat and Malakand and re-established government's writ. Again this government proved wrong to those international friends who assessed a "mortal threat" to Pakistan, fearing that "Taliban were just 60 miles away from Islamabad".

If Zardari has proved himself to be a master chess-player in politics, it should not be considered derogatory. He is fully seized of national politics, its currents and cross currents and has proved his political acumen beyond expectations of his critics. He deserves to be praised for it and not criticised. Outsmarting opponents without resorting to intimidation or hitting them below the belt is the name of the game in politics.

\*Writer is Pakistan's High Commissioner in London.



no individual has faced persecution; in fact there are no political prisoners in the country. Despite being in opposition, Mian Nawaz Sharif's party PML (N) is running the biggest province of the country with Shahbaz Sharif as

toppling the government through the constitution; introduced special package for Balochistan; and successfully concluded the National Finance Award, established a new province Gilgit-Baltistan as long demanded by the

as 18th and 19th Amendments in the constitution; introduced special package for Balochistan; and successfully concluded the National Finance Award, established a new province Gilgit-Baltistan as long demanded by the

**In fact he has been following the legacy of national reconciliation of martyred Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto in letter and spirit. They are so venomous they do not give for laying the foundation of a political culture which is tolerant of dissenting views and pursues an inclusive policy in decision making and encourages equitable distribution of socio-economic justice across the board.**

government more so against the President and the Prime Minister. President has been accused outsmarting Mian Nawaz Sharif and also the extra-constitutional forces. The thrust of this argument hinges on their frustration at the government's policy of conciliation

views and pursues an inclusive policy in decision making and encourages equitable distribution of socio-economic justice across the board. Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) is an example set by the government to provide succour to the most needy without

Chief Minister. Despite being a major opposition leader Mian Sahib does not want a change through the back door and supports continuation of democracy. Those who are reasonable appreciate the fact that for the first time in our roller-coaster history the

democracy do laud the great quality of leadership shown by President Zardari following the assassination of martyred Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto on December 27, 2007 when Pakistan was plunged in a fire that could have rendered the federation to ashes.

people. It is the new political order never experienced in the past introduced by President Zardari that today our Parliament is sovereign, judiciary is independent, media is free, civil society is very active and all the institutions of the state are working

In the economic sector, despite grave challenges due to terrorism, floods as well as acute energy crisis the present government's economic policies have started giving positive results. The government's fiscal and financial discipline has been acknowledged by the IMF and the

## Ministry of Kashmir Affairs/ Gilgit - Baltistan

By Saqib Mumtaz

Azad Jammu and Kashmir (Azad Jammu o- Kashmir) stabilizing more or less AJK or Azad Kashmir for around what is now the "Line of Control" (literally, "Free of Kashmir"). Later, India approached the United Nations to solve the dispute and resolutions were part of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to Kashmir's borders the present-day divide. However, this Indian-controlled state plebiscite has not been held on either side, since the legal east (separated from it by requirement for the holding the Line of Control), the withdrawal of the Indian and Pakistani armies from the Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA) to under their respective control- a withdrawal that Province of Pakistan to the never did take place. In 1949, south. With its capital at a cease-fire line separating Muzaffarabad, Azad the Indian- and Pakistani- Kashmir covers an area of 13,297 square kilometres (5,134 sq mi) and has an estimated population of about four million.

After the Partition of India in 1947, the princely states were given the option of joining either India or Pakistan. However, Hari Singh, the maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, wanted Jammu and Kashmir to remain independent. In order to buy some time, he signed a standstill agreement, which allowed the government of Pakistan to divide the northern and western parts of Kashmir into two separately administered territories: the northern part, 250 miles (400 km) long, with a width varying from 10 to 40 miles (16 to 64 km). The southern part, 250 miles (400 km) long, with a width varying from 10 to 40 miles (16 to 64 km).

Following the 1949 cease-fire agreement, the government of Pakistan divided the northern and western parts of Kashmir into two separately administered territories: the northern part, 250 miles (400 km) long, with a width varying from 10 to 40 miles (16 to 64 km). The southern part, 250 miles (400 km) long, with a width varying from 10 to 40 miles (16 to 64 km).

border between Pakistani and Indian, which held areas of two countries without involving a third party, such as "Line of Control". The Line of Control has remained unchanged since the 1972 Simla Agreement, which bound the two countries "to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations." The Himalayas, including Muzaffarabad and Pattan are some political experts claim Jangarh Peak (15,531 feet among the wettest areas of that, in view of that pact, the only solution to the issue is Parbat peak in Neelum Valley is

the highest peak in the state. Fertile, green, mountainous valleys are characteristic of Azad Kashmir's geography, making it one of the most beautiful regions of the subcontinent. The region receives rainfall in both the winter and the summer. The Himalayas, including Muzaffarabad and Pattan are some political experts claim Jangarh Peak (15,531 feet among the wettest areas of that, in view of that pact, the only solution to the issue is Parbat peak in Neelum Valley is



exceeds 1400 mm, with the extreme rains and snow highest average rainfall melting occurring near Muzaffarabad ETHNIC GROUPS (around 1800 mm). During the Azad Jammu and Kashmir is summer season, monsoon predominantly Muslim. The floods of the rivers Jhelum and Leepa are common due to culturally, linguistically, and

ethnically related to the people of northern Punjab. The article gives a breakdown of all the major tribes in the state. The vast majority of the people from Azad Jammu and Kashmir, despite being referred to as part of Kashmir, do not speak Kashmiri or any of its dialects. A large majority of Kashmiris have relatives who live in England. Mirpur in particular retains strong links with the UK. LANGUAGES Urdu is the official language of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. However, due to the area's diverse cultural blend, many languages are spoken by different populations, including Pahari-Potwari, Kashmiri, Gojri, Punjabi and Pashto.

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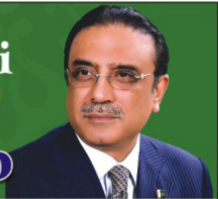
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## Zardari keen to end Power cuts across country



**Faisal Zahid Malik**  
Editor,  
Pakistan Observer

President Asif Ali Zardari has taken special notice of power shortages in the country and advised the Prime Minister and his Cabinet members to initiate urgent moves to ensure end to load shedding in the country. In August this year the federal cabinet endorsing the decisions of the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC), accorded approval to 2,250MW rental power projects to overcome power shortage in the country. The cabinet, which met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani, held an in depth discussion on the demand-supply position of electricity in the country and decided to install fast track power projects to bridge the gap before the end of this year. While approving the rental power projects, Prime Minister Gilani said all resources would be utilised to end loadshedding, as it severely affects the country's economy. "The nation cannot lose more due to energy shortage, therefore, we have to act fast to

keep the wheels of the economy moving," he told the cabinet. In order to enforce austerity measures announced by the prime minister in his first address to the National Assembly, the cabinet approved that ministers/ministers of state/advisers/special assistants/secretaries/additional secretaries-in-charge and other dignitaries should undertake only those foreign visits on government expenses which are obligatory and for which participation is unavoidable. The cabinet also directed that the duration of the visits be curtailed to the minimum. In his opening statement, the prime minister said after the announcement of historic decisions regarding introduction of major legal and political reforms in Fata, our government has fulfilled the promise made on the floor of the House in my inaugural address. Now the people of Fata will be enjoying equal political status and legal rights and shall no more be subjected to the whims of the administration, he added. The prime minister said another very important step taken by the democratic government is the introduction of the Benazir Employees' Stock Option Scheme, which is a step towards empowerment of workers in the state-owned enterprises. The prime minister said provision of relief to the common man is the foremost priority of the government. He said the recent price hike of essential food items during

Ramazan was simply unacceptable and the government had decided to sell projects to generate 1,500MW 100,000 tons of sugar during and sent a summary to the cabinet for approval. In view of a requirement of 2,700MW generation through rental power plants (RPPs), the Utility Stores, import of 300,000 tons raw sugar and suspension of regulatory duty on the import of potato during Ramazan, He said that if the petroleum ministry failed to provide the required gas more electricity would be generated through the imported sugar to Balochistan. RPPs. He said the average tariff for



Mr. Faisal Zahid Malik with President Asif Ali Zardari at Bilawal House, Karachi. Governor Sindh Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ibad is also seen in the picture.

arrange 2,200MW from 14 companies in order to get rid of loadshedding. He said that if the petroleum ministry failed to provide the required gas more electricity would be generated through the imported sugar to Balochistan. RPPs. He said the average tariff for

IPPs was 12.5 cents per kilowatt hour while that for RPPs was 13.5 cents per unit. He rejected opposition's allegations and said no one had provided any concrete evidence of misappropriations against his ministry over the RPP issue. The plan had been approved by

However, he said, it would be expectedly end the energy crisis, the decision of the government According to official sources, to pass on the increase to consumers or to provide electricity at a quick speed subsidy. The RPP policy has been compared to Independent Power Producers (IPPs), which will reduce power deficit on an emergency basis. India were also getting electricity through RPPs. 'We have to decide weather to get these rental projects are for five years and its costing electricity or face loadshedding which is resulting in responsibility rests with private which is resulting in sector investors. The contract unemployment, low economic life of these projects is between 3-5 years, after which the demonstrations.' That the government has no obligation energy mix consisted of hydel, to purchase power from these thermal (both public and private units, they added. Sources said due to different quantity of coal and wind. The tariff of rental plants, even after hydel power generation taking into account the high depended on water which was fuel costs, the cost difference is mainly controlled by the Indus almost equal or marginally River System Authority for higher in case of rental plants. irrigation and a new hydel "Therefore, it is entirely project required at least eight to suggest that rental 10 years. 'A thermal power plant power costs are substantially requires five years and a coal-based plant six years. higher than those of IPPs". Compared with IPPs, RPPs' The country has no other option power generation cost ranges but to go for rental power plants.' between 12-13 cents per KWh, That 14 per cent mobilisation advance payments were being costs approximately 12 cent per made to the RPPs and the KWh. According to them, all RPPs tariff payments when plants have been selected by Pakistan became operational. Electric Power Company The government was also (Pepco) and Pakistan Electric working on hydel power plants Power Company (Ppib) and projects like Bhasha Dam through an International and Neelum-Jhelum power Competitive Bidding (ICB) plants and it would soon start process publicly and work on the Bunji dam project. transparently. Fourteen approved rental power They said that rental projects plants (RPPs) with a total are funded, normally on an generation capacity of 2,250 80:20 debt-equity ratio with MW will start functioning in six banks demanding 20 per cent months, which would cash-up-front.

# CONGRATULATIONS

## ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

Achievements	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total	Capacity Added
Installation of New Grid Stations (132 KV)	No.	1	-	5	6
	Amount(Mil)	135	-	783	918
Upgradation of Grids to 132KV	No.	1	-	2	3
	Amount(Mil)	72	-	143	215
Additional Power Transformers (132 KV)	No.	2	1	2	5
	Amount(Mil)	81	59	104	244
Augmentation of Power Transformers (132KV)	No.	5	2	23	30
	Amount(Mil)	153	63	1846	2062
New Transmission Lines (KM) (132 KV)	KM	85	37	88	210
	Amount(Mil)	377	272	337	986
Village Electrification	528 Nos. Rs. 377 Mil	816 Nos. Rs. 391 Mil	988 Nos. Rs. 386 Mil	2332 Nos. Rs. 1154 Mil	
	Domestic	82,524	69,119	70,724	222,367
Connection Given	Commercial	11,136	10,374	8,733	30,243
	Industrial	483	504	398	1,385
	Misc	324	405	264	993
	Total	94,467	80,402	80,119	254,988
Distribution T/Fs & Allied Lines Added	920 Nos.	451 Nos.	725 Nos.	2096 Nos.	

# IESCO

## Three years performance

Islamabad Electric Supply Company (IESCO) is one of the best power distribution company of the country.

Save Energy - Save Money

IESCO - A Customer Friendly Company
We light ur life....

DMPR - 1191-11





# GB: Political and Governance Empowerment

## A vision of President of Pakistan

The Gilgit-Baltistan inhabited by over 1.3 million people, almost equally divided between the two genders, covers an area of 72,496 square kilometers and borders with China, Afghanistan and the Indian held Kashmir. GB previously known as Northern Areas got its name through the Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009 issued by the present Government to provide greater political empowerment and better governance to the people of Gilgit-Baltistan. GB is now consisted seven districts viz: Gilgit, Skardu, Diamer, Ghizer, Ghanche, Astore and Hunza/Nagar. The Gilgit-Baltistan after its liberation from Dogra Rule in 1947, have been governed under various models of political set-up. The first noticeable administrative improvement came through the Northern Areas Council Legal Framework Order 1975 by Late Zulfikar Au Bhutto wherein major administrative, judicial and political reforms were introduced. Further democratization was done through the Northern Areas Council Legal Framework Order, 1994 by Late Benazir Bhutto Shahed so as to ensure more internal autonomy to the people of Northern Areas through their elected representatives.

1) Through the Gilgit-Baltistan Order, 2009, more powers both financial and administrative been given to Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly headed by Gilgit-Baltistan Chief Minister and role of Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit/Baltistan has been shadowed. Other salient features of the GB Order 2009 are:

Gilgit-Baltistan Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1) Appointment of Governor for Gilgit-Baltistan.

Cabinet will be consisting of Chief Minister and the Ministers.

Extension of Fundamental Rights to the people of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Authority of the Assembly to pass Annual Budget of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Gilgit-Baltistan and GB Council Consolidated Funds.

GB Supreme Appellate Court

Constitution of Supreme Judicial Council

Establishment of Public Service Commission for Gilgit-Baltistan

Gilgit-Baltistan Civil Service Auditor General and Accountant General

Emergency Provisions

In addition to it;

GBLC will now legislate on 61 subjects along with power to legislate on all other subjects not in the domain of the proposed Gilgit-Baltistan Council. Previously legislation on only 49 subjects was possible.

Now, GB Budget will be presented in the assembly and it will have powers to cut, pass/no accept the demand for grant.

It may pass policy resolutions which would be listened to and implemented. It can propose the package of the MLAs for approval of the Governor.

It will have its own secretariat. It may frame its own conduct rules and get its approval.

2) Execution: Through the Empowerment Order 2009, GB has been brought at par with provinces.

By providing the post of Chief Minister and Governor, Ministers.

Advisors, Parliamentary Secretaries with full powers.

d) GB council will be a super body chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Governor GB will be its vice Chairman which would legislate on mostly Federal list.

e) Independent Judiciary: Number of Supreme Court and High Court members have been increased from

been accorded through this order by the present government and political will of the people has been translated into reality.

To ensure that this order is meant for involvement of common man through his won will, transparent elections were held in November 2009, and government was handed to newly elected representatives.

III. Hill allowance and Gilgit compensatory allowance been sanctioned, a pressing demand of GB.

IV. A Development package for Gilgit-Baltistan on the pattern of Balochistan has also been requested by Chief Secretary, GB.

V. Provisional cadre services being established.

VI. GB Consolidated funds has been sanctioned and is being established.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Keeping in view backwardness of the area, the new government since its inception in 2008, enhanced development budget by 18%. As compared to Annual Development Programme with a size of Rs 5500.000 million in 2008-09.

II. The Government has approved additional funds to the tune of Rs 2600.0 million to ensure smooth functioning of new set-up.

I. Work has been started for creation of 7200 posts and provision of funds will be received soon.

Therefore, longstanding demand of the people of Gilgit-Baltistan has

been elected amicably and unopposed, while cabinet will be formed shortly.

In order to provide better an ease to common poor man following initiatives were also taken by the government:

g) All Secretaries declared as P.A.O with full powers.

h) Funds required for managing transitional and for long term adjustment amounting to Rs 5.000 billion may be released by the Federal Government.

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pertaining to social sector worth of Rs 8493.346 million in addition with the GB ADP was also included in Federal PSDP 2009-10. Due to enhanced development portfolio during 2009-10, following new schemes (sector-wise summary) were included in the GBADP:

Furthermore following is the list of projects included in the GB for the year 2009-10:

Besides it, government is currently funding 62 projects costing Rs 985 billion with an allocation of Rs 13.5 billion during 2009-10 for Gilgit-Baltistan.

Given the significance of energy in economic transformation of the GB and impeding development in almost all sectors of the economy and much needed social progress, these schemes were included in Federal PSDP by present government. Exploitation of the tremendous hydro potential in GB through initiatives taken by Federal Government will bring a revolution in the socio-economic development of not only GB but at the national level. Furthermore, it is foreseen that power sector will act as backbone not only for GB but for the whole country in future.

Private Partnership.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REPORT OF GB

To get benefit from all natural resources of GB, an economic development report for GB in under preparation by World Bank. The World Bank has very kindly finalized the draft Economic Development Report, which will be launched very soon. This report will open new avenues of investment in different sectors throughout Gilgit-Baltistan.

ministry.

Furthermore, President of Pakistan realizing the importance of energy in economic development and transformation of this country, during his visit to China, invited Chinese investors to invest in Hydro Energy Sector in Pakistan. He also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Chinese Companies so that this potential sector in GB could be explored for well being of this area and country as a whole. Start of work on Diamer-Basha Dam and Bonji Dam will bring about huge employment generation in GB and after completion of these projects; sudden industrial revolution will be witnessed. In addition, area is being connected by regional grids and finally will be connected with national grid. Already some spade work has been made in this matter; an amount of Rs 25,000 billion would be needed to accomplish this task.

The Government has now decided that GB Government would only implement power projects of capacity 10 MW and below and projects beyond this capacity will be executed under 3 Ps i.e. Public Private Partnership.

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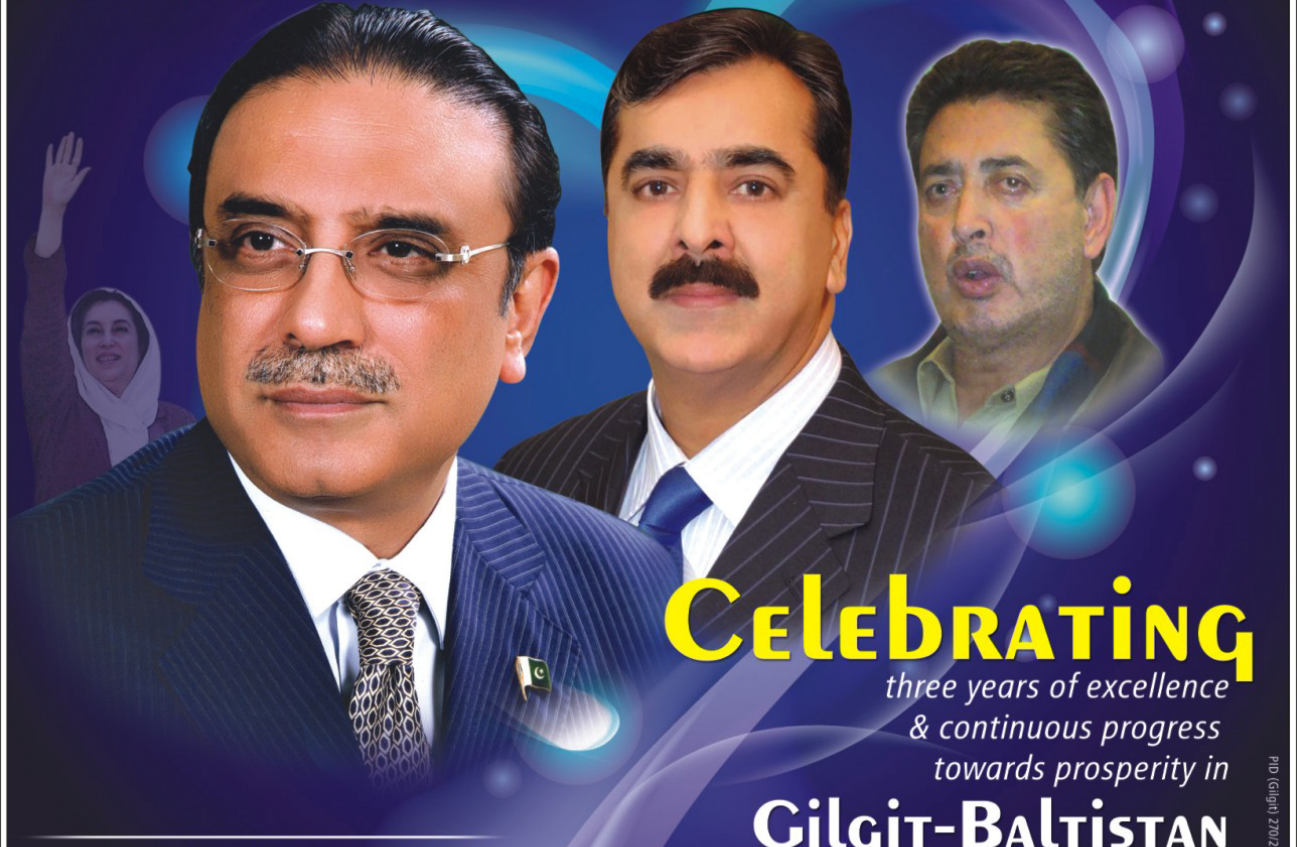
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President Asif Ali Zardari during meeting with Governor Gilgit-Baltistan Pir Karam Ali Shah and Chief Minister Syed Mehdi Shah at Aiwan-e-Sadr.

# DEMOCRACY:

## The right path towards Knowledge - Based Economy

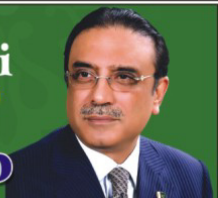


Syed Mehdi Shah, Chief Minister, Gilgit-Baltistan





# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## Achievements of the Ministry of Housing & Works during the last three years of Democratic Government (2008-2010)



**Kamran Iashari**  
Secretary,  
Housing and Works

**M**inistry of Housing and Works through Pakistan Housing Authority (PHA), Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation (FGEHF), National Housing Authority (NHA) and National Construction Limited (NCL) has undertaken various initiatives during the last three years to provide affordable and upgraded housing to low income groups of population to improve the overall quality of life in Pakistan. Besides, Peoples Works Programme (I & II) sponsored by the present elected government being successfully under taken by pak PWD under the guidance of the Ministry.

In pursuance of Article 38(B) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 and to implement the announcement made by the Hon'able Prime Minister on the floor of the House in March, 2008 regarding construction of one million housing units under the Prime Minister's Housing Programme, the Pakistan Housing Authority (PHA) has so far constructed

about 3955 flats/houses at Islamabad and four Provincial Capitals for government employees/low income groups. Because of creditable performance in 2008, the responsibility of constructing 5000 housing units as a pilot project in Federal & Provincial Capitals was also given to PHA. This short term target has successfully been met. PHA has recently launched a project for construction of 1852 apartments and 450 houses in Islamabad and 60 apartments at Lahore. The PHA has also signed MOU's with various multinational companies from China, Italy, Germany, USA, Canada, UAE, and Malaysia who intend to finance the projects and provide housing facilities in Pakistan under the Prime Minister's Housing programme.

The PHA launched another JOINT VENTURE PROJECT with MA Al-Khalil Company at Turbat, Balochistan on October 11, 2009, through which 774 plots will be allotted to Government Employees and General Public. Besides, a project for provision of housing units to APUG officers in phase-1 and for Ex-Cadre officers in phase-2 in Zone-IV, Kurri Road, Islamabad is being initiated. Initially 234 acres land was indicated by CDA and subsequently, provisionally 101 acres of land at Kurri Road was allotted out of which physically 78.82 acres of land has been handed over to PHA. On availability of required land

about 5000 apartments and row houses would be designed and constructed. Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation (FGEHF) has also launched membership drive on 28.8.2009 after approval of the Prime Minister. Almost 18000 Federal Government Employees have so far registered themselves and would be allotted

construction of 2700 high-rise apartments on land earmarked in Markaz G-13 is underway. FGEHF has also signed a Joint Venture agreement with M/ MAKDV for construction of about 2544 flats in village Manga, Tehsil Murree with no financial implications on part of Housing Foundation. The scheme would be launched as

Building Energy Code-2011 which will be implemented by NHA throughout the country to ensure energy efficiency in buildings. NHA has prepared an Urban Renewal Programme which will enable the Government to increase housing Stock in the existing government housing settlements. NHA has also successfully reorganized a

During the last three years of present government 10432 development schemes were approved under PWP-I and PWP-II, out of which 9978 have been completed through Pak PWD. Total expenditure on these schemes was equal to RS.21131.93 million. During the year 2008-2010, 35 schemes under PSDP Projects have been completed through Pak PWD. In addition several under deposit works have been executed by Pak PWD during the reporting period of three years. During the last three years, National Construction Limited (NCL) has not only completed many Projects of diversified nature in the field of nuclear energy/strategy nature, University buildings and infrastructure facilities but also completed Major Work of the Mega Project of e. Quetta Water Supply and Envir-onmentally Improvement" In year 2004, the citizens of Quetta were facing an overall shortage of 6.0 Million gallons of water per day. Presently NCL is delivering 7.40 Million gallons of water per day to WASA, Quetta. NCL thus has not only delivered before time but also exceeded the target assigned to it for meeting such vital needs of the Citizens of Quetta.

During the last three years fresh business acquired by the Company has crossed rupees one billion mark and Company has successfully completed Projects valuing more than Rs. 1.344 billion.



President, Asif Ali Zardari talks with Makhdoom Syed Faisal Saleh Hayat Federal Minister for Housing and Works, during meeting at Aiwan-e-Sadr in Islamabad.

plots/apartments in future schemes of Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation. 1189 flats of various categories have been constructed and being handed over to government employees in Sector G-11/3 & G-11/4. Possession of about 2000 kanals of land in Sector G-14/1, 2 & 3 has been taken and prequalification of contractors for development is being done by FGEHF. Besides, a project for

soon as NOC is received from Tehsil Municipal Administration. National Housing Authority (NHA) is engaged in enforcement and Implementation of Pakistan Building Code (Seismic Provisions-2007) which will ensure construction of earthquake resistant buildings throughout the country. NHA is also coordinating in formulation of

number of Seminars and Conferences on Safe and Sustainable housing, implementation and enforcement of Pakistan Building Code in all major urban centers for creating awareness among all stakeholders concerned for implementing the Building Code of Pakistan (Seismic Provisions-2007) and Building Code of Pakistan (Energy Provisions-2011) throughout the country.

### MESSAGE



**Mr. Mohsin Aziz**  
Chairman,  
APTMA

**I** feel privileged to extend on my behalf and on behalf of the textile industry as represented by All Pakistan Textile Mills Association APTMA our heartiest facilitation to Mr. Asif Ali Zardari on completion of three momentous and very significant years as the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

We are highly indebted to you, Sir, for your support, help and for your endeavors and intervention to rescue the textile industry whenever it was in a difficult situation. Alleviation of our problems due to power shortage; cotton policy aimed at increased cotton growth and textile production — were some of the timely steps you took that helped sustain the textile industry during its most difficult period resulting in a significant increase in textile exports. We are confident that with your continued support the Textile Vision for 2014-15 will materialized, which is aimed at further investment, export target of US \$ 25 billion and additional employment of 1 million labor force. Your doors are always open to us whenever we knock at your door with our problems. Your patronage has exemplified our motto. You enable, we deliver!



**ALL PAKISTAN TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION OFFERS**

# Heartiest Felicitations

**to Honorable Asif Ali Zardari on completion of three momentous years as THE PRESIDENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

We are grateful for your numerous and timely interventions that enabled the continued operations of the industry against all odds thereby

PROTECTING AND INCREASING

INVESTMENT | EMPLOYMENT | VALUE ADDITION | EXPORTS

Your patronage has exemplified our motto

**YOU ENABLE WE DELIVER**



**ALL PAKISTAN TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION**  
INVESTMENT | EMPLOYMENT | VALUE ADDITION | EXPORTS





# With Leadership Comes Prosperity

*Congratulations on 3 years of democracy*



## Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution

### MESSAGES



**Chaudhry Wajahat Hussain**  
Federal Minister for Human Resource Development

Economic development of any nation state largely depends upon its human resources, its utilization and its welfare. Contended workers and satisfied labour is the fundamental factor for industrial peace that stimulates growth. Conscious of the importance of our precious human resources, the present government has created a ministry for Human Resource Development which is taking all possible measures for development of our human resources through training & skill development besides bringing improvement in welfare schemes for the betterment of workers and their families. Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution (EOBI), a prime institution of our ministry, is providing effective social protection to the working community of Pakistan by providing pension and other benefits. The present government is committed to further improve the benefits package under the EOB and other welfare schemes to ameliorate the sufferings of working community of Pakistan enabling them to live a quality life.



**Sheikh Waqas Akram**  
Federal State Minister Human Resource Development

For an egalitarian society it is imperative to provide equal and just opportunities for every Pakistani irrespective of their socioeconomic strata. For this very purpose the present government is focused on bringing in positive change in life of our working community without which progress and growth cannot be achieved. Workers are the backbone of our economy; therefore, they need special care and proper social protection. The present government has taken positive initiatives towards achieving this goal and has not only increased the minimum wages, pension & other benefits but has brought in improvements in other welfare schemes for betterment of working community of Pakistan. It is satisfying to note that EOBI, a prime national institution is playing a positive role towards creating a just society by providing social protection in the shape of pensions and other monetary benefits. This is our utmost obligation to create a contented labour force and human resource to gear Pakistan to face onerous challenges, it is faced with.



**Muhammad Ahsan Raja**  
Secretary Human Resource Development

Prosperity and security for the workers is what the government is striving for. Workers' interests has always been the top priority and for this purpose the government has been taking positive steps for a secure future of the worker's community by way of social insurance to make their after retirement life less stressful. The present government is committed to empowerment of the workers and labour community of the country. It is very promising to see that the future of the workers is now financially secure and their dependents have a safe future ahead of them. Workers are the backbone of the economy of Pakistan. Protecting the rights of the workers and safeguarding their future is of extreme importance. EOBI is playing a very important role towards this goal and I appreciate measures taken by EOBI towards empowering the workers by providing them pension and other monetary benefits.



**Zafar Iqbal Gondal**  
Chairman EOBI

EOBI is the prime national institution that provides effective social protection to the employees and workers of Pakistan. Since inception EOBI is striving for the betterment of the employees engaged in registered establishments. Currently it serves more than 400,000 pensioners and disburses Rs. 960 million every month. The present government since its coming in to power has been continuously working for bettering the lot of workers of Pakistan and has increased minimum pension by 100%, raising the minimum wages to Rs. 7,000/- per month. We are committed to extend coverage under the EOB scheme to all neglected sectors of the society and ultimately cover the entire labour force of Pakistan. Towards achieving this objective we have brought in state-of-the-art Information Technology to improve its working and service to the stakeholders. We have linked all Regional and Field Offices through web and intranet, developed web-application for facilitation of the Employers and other stakeholders, introduction of CNIC based registration of Insured persons, parametric analysis of registered establishments to rationalize payment of contribution, disbursement of pension through bank account and other means to facilitate pensioners. The objective of "social security for all", we are making every effort to serve the working community from Gwadar to Gilgit and to bring them under the fold of this beneficial welfare scheme. INSHALLAH the day is not far when every worker would be secured and brought under coverage of the EOB scheme and our dear Pakistan would a social protected country.

## Good news for all Workers, get Pension with utmost ease

Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution (EOBI) envisioned by Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the first elected Prime Minister of Pakistan, was enacted in 1976 under article 38 C of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan to provide social protection to workers across the country. EOBI has been providing pension and other monetary benefits to workers for the

past 35 years. The EOBI scheme provides the registered workers with following four major benefits. **Old-Age Pension** **Survivor's Pension** **Invalidity Pension** **Old-Age Grant** EOBI has a network of 39 Regional and 32 Field Offices which are linked

through internet and web based systems to provide quality services to its 4.7 million registered workers, 78000 registered establishments and more than 400,000 pensioners from Khyber to Karachi. EOBI disburses Rs. 960 million every month to these pensioners through 550 bank branches across Pakistan. Disbursement mechanism is under review with a view to facilitating the pensioners in getting hassle-free pension. EOBI has devised procedure to ensure pension payment through bank account and pensioners have been requested to provide their bank account Nos. to the nearest EOBI offices. Besides it is looking at other means of hassle-free disbursement through electronic means and branchless banking system.



Receive pension through bank account of your choice



Receive pension at your doorstep



**Ministry of Human Resource Development**  
Government of Pakistan

# Congratulations

## 3 years of progress

On successful completion of three prosperous years in office we extend our heartiest felicitations to **Asif Ali Zardari**, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Social security for all!



**Employees' Old-Age Benefits Institution**

Head Office: G.P.O. Building, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.  
Tel: 021-99217939 Free Helpline: 08000-EOBI(3624)  
Website: www.eobi.gov.pk E-mail: info@eobi.gov.pk







**Asif Ali Zardari**  
President Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**M E S S A G E S**



**Mr. Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi**  
Chairman,  
Intellectual Property Organisation  
of Pakistan

**W**e are experiencing rapid globalization around us, in this era; the leading nations are focusing on building their competitiveness mainly on the basis of their knowledge, management and IP assets. IP has assumed a very vital role in modern economies as a source of wealth creation, technology transfer and attraction of much needed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the developing economies. Due to the prevailing situation and non compliance of IPR laws in the country, the Multi National Companies and Local business entrepreneurs are moving to neighboring countries, which has adversely affected our economy, industrial growth and the social fabric. The government of Pakistan is sincerely trying to address these issues with the objective to provide a conducive and business friendly environment under the protection of IP laws to the stakeholders and investors. Individuals and corporate business required economic incentives to invest their valuable time and resources in developing and streamlining new ideas, products and creative works. If a vigilant and efficient system evolved to protect the interests of

IP rights owners, they will be more willing to invest in R&D and undertake an economic activity, which in return will improve overall economic growth and development. Ultimately this will also help in strengthening the economic activity on sustainable basis through the process of technology creation, technology transfer, investment promotion and IP protection. Keeping in mind the dire need to protect the legal rights of the IP owners and to promote the environment for creativity, the Government of Pakistan established IPO-Pakistan as an autonomous organization in April 2005. IPO-Pakistan was mandated to integrate IP management, improve service delivery, increase public awareness and enhance the coordination among IP rights enforcement agencies. The service delivery of the IP Registries has been significantly improved. All the Registries have been automated and linked with the IPO Regional Office, Lahore and IPO-HQs, Islamabad. We are determined to make Pakistan a piracy-free country by strengthening FIA, Police, Customs and other relating organizations. We intend to develop close coordination among all the enforcement agencies and in order to update the knowledge of concerned officials by conducting training and refresher courses within the country and abroad I had been given assurance by World Intellectual Organization (WIPO) for providing all possible technical support and resources for training and capacity building of all partners organizations including media persons.



**Mr. Sajjad Ahmad**  
Director General,  
Intellectual Property Organisation  
of Pakistan

**I**ntellectual Property (IP) is highly critical for competitive economy in the back drop of ongoing globalization. Sustainable economic growth now depends largely on hi-tech research and development base of the country and efficient knowledge input through innovation and creativity. IP is in fact a powerful driver of innovation and creativity for wealth creation. The new concept of IP based nation is therefore gaining ground because

which is a focal organization for integrated management of IP in Pakistan. The Government's decision to establish the new organization is particularly aimed at addressing the institutional shortcomings that were previously impeding the effective management of intellectual property in Pakistan. IP management has been mainstreamed in Pakistan. Operations of IP Registries are being computerized on fast track basis. Pendency's are being eliminated on priority. Pakistan is well on its way to achieve its IP objectives. But IP is not an end in itself. It is a means towards an end. The end is sustaining and strengthening the ongoing high growth mode of the national economy and to ultimately achieve the goal of being an IP efficient society and an IP based nation. IP is in fact the art and science of brain and business knowledge management.



Intellectual property management is a significant enabler of technology creation, technology transfer and creativity. That is precisely why intellectual property management has been mainstreamed in Pakistan by abolishing the age-old fragmentation of IP management among three different Ministries and establishing IPO-Pakistan. IP is a powerful driver of economic growth and wealth creation. IP is both the cause and effect of economic strength of a country. Its intelligent use can bring about exponential acceleration in economic growth. A strong and well managed IP regime is therefore a paramount national imperative for achieving the objective of competitive economy.

**An overview of IPO-Pakistan**

**VISION** IPO-Pakistan has set-up the following Vision namely:-  
"To put Pakistan on the IP map of the world as a compliant and responsible country by promoting and protecting intellectual property rights."

**MISSION** Integrating and upgrading IP infrastructure for improved service delivery; increased public awareness and enhanced enforcement coordination for achieving the goal of being an IP based nation."

**I**ntellectual property rights are intangible creations. These are computer programmes, music, films, novels, recipes, and trade secrets etc. Intellectual property protection should be given the same treatment and respect as we treat personal or real property. The creators of intellectual property may grant the rights to buy, sell, license, and transfer intellectual property. Pakistan is signatory to International Agreements such as Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Berne Convention for the protection of copyrights and related rights, and Paris Convention for the protection of industrial property rights. These agreements and conventions rest on basic principles such as national treatment, most-favored nation's treatment, and certain a series of provisions determining the minimum protection to be granted, as well as special provisions available to developing countries which want to make use of them. The Government of Pakistan believes that Intellectual Property (IP) is critical for competitive economy especially in the back drop of ongoing globalization. The Government also believes that sustainable economic growth depends largely on hi-tech R & D base of the country and efficient knowledge input in the economy for innovation and creativity. The realization that IP is a powerful driver of innovation and creativity for wealth creation is immensely growing in Pakistan. The new concept of IP based nation is gaining ground because intellectual property management is a significant enabler of technology creation,

technology transfer and creativity. IPO-Pakistan has fast developed into a lead model of integrated IP management of all forms of IP including Patents, Industrial Designs, Trade Marks, Service Marks, Layout Designs of Integrated Circuits (topographies), Geographical Indications and Copyrights. Pakistan is also one of the few countries of the world which have a regular Copyright Registry. Besides, the functions of IP management and IPR enforcement have been effectively integrated under IPO-Pakistan. Automation is the key to transformation of IP Registries into an improved service delivery mode. Business Process Re-engineering (BPR), formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), automation and capacity building of the core staff constitute the fundamentals of Pakistan's IP strategy to improve service delivery. In order to improve public awareness, IPO-Pakistan has launched its Public Outreach Program for linking and leveraging its internal and external constituencies i.e. Chambers of Commerce and Industry, business enterprises, R&D institutions, universities, academia and general public. IPO-HQ in Islamabad has been organized on modern lines. The IP Registries and their Regional Offices are also being reformed and restructured in keeping with the emerging global trends. Efforts are now underway to achieve higher order professionalization by creating a critical mass of human capital through massive capacity building programs to operate the new organization on sophisticated and competitive lines.

IPO-Pakistan's Enforcement Coordination Initiative has not only developed effective linkages with all the agencies in the enforcement chain but also brought the private sector investigation agencies engaged in detection of IP crime in the enforcement loop. As this initiative is fast developing its synergies, the market space for piracy and counterfeiting has started shrinking with expanding enforcement and deepening IP awareness in the country. IPO-Pakistan has taken the following important steps to make comprehensive progress in the country's IP system: Enhanced accessibility by establishing Registries and counters for receipt of applications. Establishment of two new Regional Offices for public ease to have IP offices in their own region. New law on establishing tribunals to decide IP cases exclusively is under active consideration. To improve governance, management sections on each subject have been established in the country office. To give focus and to make it more effective, special units in departments like Customs, Custom Intelligence, Federal Investigation Agency, Police and Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority are in a process of establishment. IT system is a special feature which is functioning with the help of our international partners. IPO-Pakistan has decided Best IPO-Journalist Awards in IPO field this year to encourage the journalists to contribute in awareness and enhancing IP concepts.

**Congratulations**



**We Congratulate honourable Asif Ali Zardari, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on his successful completion of three years in office**



**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION OF PAKISTAN**

#23, Street #87, Ataturk Avenue (West), Sector G-6/3, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: (+92-51)9208146 Fax: (+92-51) 9208157, Website: www.ipo.gov.pk, Email: info@ipo.gov.pk



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership




## Peak Performance

### Karakoram International University (KIU) The Beam of Light for Gilgit-Baltistan

On completion of his three years in office of the President, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Vice Chancellor, Faculty, staff and students of Karakoram International University (KIU) extend their heartiest Felicitations to our Chancellor, President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency Mr. Asif Ali Zardari. The KIU is a gift of Federal Government to the people of Gilgit-Baltistan as the International University which is first of its kind in Pakistan in Public Sector.

The salient achievements of KIU during the past two and half years are:

- To provide autonomy in governance to KIU, Chancellor, His Excellency Mr. Asif Ali Zardari approved formulation of the University Senate under the KIU Act 2008.
- Inauguration of the KIU Skardu Campus by the Chief Minister GB Syed Mehdi Shah in mid 2011.
- Ph. D Faculty increased from 8 to 31. Number of Faculty increased from 90 to 180.
- HEC Foreign Faculty from Italy, US, UK and Germany taught / researched at KIU
- KIU Faculty contributed more than one hundred research papers in HEC recognized journals and with impact factor.
- Several books and chapters in different books were published by the Faculty.
- Collaboration and joint research projects with foreign universities and organizations.
- Teaching Departments enhanced from 10 to 16 and Integrated Mountain Area Research Centre (IMARC) established.
- Conferences, seminars, workshops and functions are a regular feature for promotion of scientific research, local languages and culture.
- Ph. D program and M.Phil classes were initiated in major areas.
- HEC grant increased from 119 million to 139 million.
- Formulation of Service Rules and Regulations and promotion of more than ninety employees.
- Faculty members participated in national and international conferences.
- Construction of two new girl hostels, 30 faculty houses, Admin block, IT, Food & Agriculture and Management Sciences blocks, Shopping Complex, Fitness Centre and Central cafeteria.
- Sports Week and Talent Hunt functions and students' participation in national sports and co-curricular competitions and especially girl team's participation.
- Skiing and Mountaineering Team was organized for the first time.
- Rescue and Volunteer Teams were trained for readiness in disasters.
- Inauguration of Power Station for un-interrupted power supply station, audio visual library and video conferencing hall.
- Total computerization of accounts branch & examination system.
- Twenty Faculty members were sent for higher studies.
- Collaboration with US, Australia, Italy and UK for different Academic and Research Programmes (with China & Russia in progress).





Karakoram International University

## REACH & RISE



KIU felicitates His Excellency, the President of Pakistan on completion of three successful years in office.

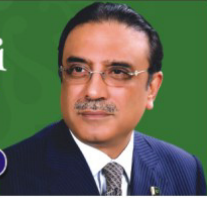



At Karakoram International University: Human Resources Development and research specializations focus on mountain areas/Gilgit-Baltistan. Students are trained with International Standards and bench marks.





# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## President Zardari's 3 Years of Landmark Achievements



**Chaudhry Latif Akbar**  
Minister Finance AJK,  
Secretary General PPP AJK

The founder of Pakistan People's Party Quaid-e-Azam Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Shaheed established Pakistan Nuclear Program for the sake of security of the home land. He provided new and advanced dimensions to the Pak China friendship. He announced to fight a war may be up to thousands years for Kashmir cause. He declared the people as a source of power and developed democratic culture in the country. His daughter Benazir Bhutto Shaheed preceded the nuclear project by missile program, adopted a fair version

also promised to restore the dismissed chief justice of Pakistan Supreme Court. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari's slogan "Pakistan Khapy" stopped the people who wanted to divided Pakistan into pieces. He committed to make Pakistan together, allied and strong. He prolonged and strengthen the Pak China friendship in special view of strategic partnership and civil nuclear pact. He started three monthly regular visits to China, so he has visited China eight times, and this is maximum number of visits from any of Pakistani president. He also accompanied Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir in a visit of China, and India objected it very much. Installations of Atomic reactors in Khushab and so many other projects in Pakistan, in spite of opposition of USA and Europe, are positive result of Mr. Asif Ali Zardari's China diplomatic missions. Extensions in Mangla Dam, ten Kilometer long tunnel, Neelum Valley Hydro project along with so many other projects are China's great

visa on Indian passport for Kashmiri people because according to China Kashmiri are not Indian citizens, so visa is stamped for Kashmiri people on a separate paper instead of Indian Passport. Following the Benazir Bhutto Shaheed announcement, Mr. Zardari tied a strong understanding between Pakistani Public a Pakistan Army & ISI, that's why the war against terrorism was fought and won and in the most of territories the rite of Government was re established. He also delegated a provincial attorney to the provinces of Pakistan through 18th amendment in the constitution. The some of analysis say that same exercise might be save Pakistan in 1971 and Bangladesh would never be exist. End of Feudalism in Gilgit Baltistan is another credit of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Shaheed, Benazir Bhutto Shaheed developed democratic institutions in these areas and Mr. Zardari provided a democratic Government to the people of



Turkish President Mr. Abdullah Gul presenting a certificate after conferment of the award of Devlet Nishan (Turkish Highest Award) on President Asif Ali Zardari during an investiture ceremony at the Chankaya Presidential Palace in Ankara.

Afghan president Hamid Karzai in his own oath taking ceremony, so it was a start of sound relations with Afghanistan and Afghan president said they will support

time selection of Pakistan in UN as temporary member of security council. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari denied from the Kashmir policy of Ex-

people according to the resolutions of UN. President Asif Ali Zardari takes a keen interest in development of Azad Kashmir especially in the sector of education and health. The victory of people's party in Kashmir Election is due to the people favored policies of the party leaders. They rejected Pervez Musharraf's policies and held a fair election in Azad Kashmir. In Pakistan, even, Benazir Bhutto Shaheed was worried about power crises because in the period of Nawaz Shareef there was not a single mega project for power generation and as its solution Mr. Asif Ali Zardari started a great project of Mangla

extension. A huge amount of 100 millions is provided for this new extension and a lot of power generation is expected with a bulk of additional water storage capacity in the dam and it will play a positive roll in Pakistani economy. The roads of Azad Kashmir were so damaged, now NHA is advised to reconstruct the roads from Rawalpindi to Muzaffarabad and Islamabad to Muzaffarabad along with the roads of Chikotho sector as well. It is a beginning of a new infrastructure after a great earth quick of 2005. There was no medical college in Azad Kashmir where as in occupied Kashmir there are four medical colleges, now in obedience of Asif Ali Zardari the Prime minister of Azad Kashmir Ch Abdul Majeed established a medical college in Muzaffarabad. In this college all the staff is appointed and in November 2011 the class work is ready to start. In Rawla Kot a project of Women University is matured now, and very soon it will be in working position. President of Pakistan also ordered to establish a medical College and an IT University in Rawla Kot. A huge grant is also released for a university in Mirpur. Prime Minister of Pakistan Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani passed the orders for a cadet college in Dadial and an IT University in Kotly. Prime Minister of Pakistan Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani gave a grant of 4 billion to open the bridge of Dham Gali, now this bridge is opened for traffic. Prime minister of Azad Kashmir banned the cutting of forests to keep the Kashmir green as to maintain its international identity.

**In Pakistan, even, Benazir Bhutto Shaheed was worried about power crises because in the period of Nawaz Shareef there was not a single mega project for power generation and as its solution Mr. Asif Ali Zardari started a great project of Mangla extension. A huge amount of 100 millions is provided for this new extension and a lot of power generation is expected with a bulk of additional water storage capacity in the dam and it will play a positive roll in Pakistani economy.**

on Kashmir cause, she continued the Pak China friendship, she fought against the people who were terrorists in Sawat and publicly announced to wave the flag of Pakistan in the area, she

contribution in development of Azad Kashmir. China is one of the great veto powers of Asia and recognized Kashmir as a disputed territory against Indian version. China does not stamp

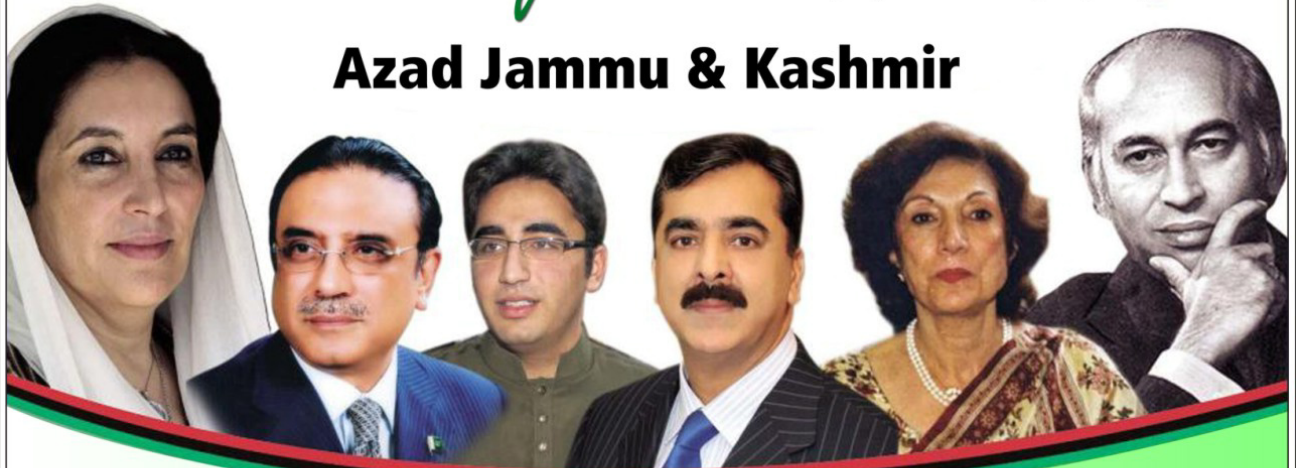
Gilgit & Baltistan. Another contribution of Asif Ali Zardari is NFC award in Pakistan. He also tolerated the presser of USA and maintained the gas pipeline project with Iran. He invited

Pakistan in case of war with India and USA verses Pakistan. Friendly relations with Turkey is an other Zardari's services for Pakistan and a successful foreign policy is resulted as 7th

Dictator of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf and once again adopted the true and right policy of Kashmir to be the solution of the issue by the right of self determination of Kashmiri

## 'Celebrating' 3 years of excellence & continuous progress towards prosperity in

### Azad Jammu & Kashmir



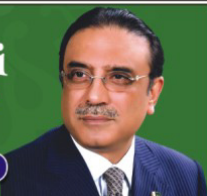
**Chaudhry Latif Akbar**  
Minister Finance AJK  
Secretary General PPPAJK







# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## Virtual University of Pakistan

PIONEER IN INNOVATIVE EDUCATION

From the very beginning to its current standing as one of the leading universities of the country, Virtual University (VU) has always been a pioneer in introducing cutting-edge teaching methodology, utilizing services of the best faculty and offering diverse academic programs at affordable fees.

The Virtual University is Pakistan's first university based on modern Information and Communication Technologies. It was established by the Government of Pakistan in 2002 as a public sector, not-for-profit institution with a clear mission: "To provide extremely affordable world class education to aspiring students all over the country"

**The Charter**  
The Federal Charter empowered the university to establish several different faculties or schools and enabled it to offer its programs throughout the country instead of being limited to any single province. Its main focus is to provide easy access to high quality tertiary education, thereby supplementing the capacity of existing universities.

**The Technology**  
The Virtual University of Pakistan delivers education through advanced technology to its students. The pedagogical model comprises high production value video lectures and interaction over the Internet. The video lectures are recorded in the University's own state-of-the-art fully digital studios and undergo post-production,

scheduling and broadcast, all under one roof. It is the only university in the country that operates four free-to-air television channels.

Apart from four TV channels, the Virtual University has launched a 24-hour web radio which not only broadcasts lectures but also various other interesting and informative programmes. By identifying and utilizing the best Professors and domain experts of the country, the Virtual University develops and delivers meticulously designed courses to students. The same high quality courses are also available to students of all other universities in the country through free to air broadcasts as well as inexpensive DVDs produced in the University's own facility. The lecture videos are also available through VU's own channel on the globally popular YouTube site: <http://www.youtube.com/vu>. Over 6000 video lectures on YouTube make it one of the largest contributions by any university to the Open Education Resources (OER) movement. The multiple formats allow a high degree of flexibility for students who may view the lectures at a time of their choosing.

Through a comprehensive Internet based Learning Management System (LMS), the University provides student support and student-teacher interaction around the clock. The LMS provides reading material and lecture notes in the form of

web-enabled content for all courses. In addition, open and moderated discussion boards are available on the LMS for detailed discussions with tutors. The Virtual University also provides an e-mail facility to each and every student for direct access to teachers and University departments.

**The Unmatched Quality**  
VU courses are hand-crafted in painstaking detail by acknowledged experts in the field. The same experts also prepare detailed lecture notes and handouts for their courses and these become an extremely valuable learning resource for students.

Even though the Virtual University is a modern distance learning institution, it operates under a formal semester system with scheduled classes, assignments, quizzes and examinations for all of its courses exactly like other conventional universities. This very potent combination of world-class lectures and a rigorous academic schedule has made the Virtual University synonymous with quality higher education.

**The Unique Examination System**  
Using its own designed and developed Examination System, the Virtual University conducts its examinations in a formal proctored environment at designated exam centers throughout the country. The examination system allows all students to create their very own individual date sheets and select

centers and centers of their own choice. Lest students assume that this flexibility will lead to any undue advantage, the reality is that each and every question paper is different and this leads to complete transparency and sanctity of the Virtual University's examinations.

**The Uniform Educational Opportunity**  
This combination of technologies and efficient utilization of national infrastructure allows the Virtual University to offer an identical educational environment to students all over the country including far-flung areas. For the first time, students from small towns and remote areas have access to the same highly qualified professors that were previously accessible to their large city brethren only. Results indicate that talent hidden in these regions is now becoming visible and empowered. This has far reaching positive implications for the socio-economic well being of the country. Students may study from home or at "virtual campuses" that have been established all over the country. These virtual campuses provide an enabling electronic environment for students to receive lectures and interact with their teachers including television equipped classrooms and Internet connected computer laboratories. A subliminal benefit of these campuses is that they also provide the students with an opportunity to interact with their peers in a conventional environment and form study groups. A very healthy

inter-campus competition has already developed in the Virtual University community and this becomes a strong motivating factor for students in their junior years while also providing an opportunity for seniors to become mentors to their junior counterparts.

**The Achievements**  
The Virtual University of Pakistan is one of the youngest universities in the country, the proverbial "baby" of the higher education family. In a very short span of time, it has been able to establish its credentials as an institution providing quality higher education. It has established over 190 "virtual campuses" in more than 100 cities of the country and more are being established on a continuous basis. Enrollment is increasing every semester and the current student strength stands at over 78,000 more than many much older institutions. Up till now, a total number of 11929 have graduated from the university. Many of them have gone on for higher studies in top tier national and international universities and have made their mark. Several VU graduates are pursuing doctoral studies overseas while others have joined the civil services as well as national and multi-national companies. Many renowned software houses nationwide and abroad are benefiting from the services of VU graduates.

Virtual University of Pakistan is disseminating international standard quality education to the

students residing in remote areas of the country. Provision of uniform education in these areas would generate a greater impact on the economic development.

In recognition of Virtual University's great success within short span of time, the Prime Minister of Pakistan has approved in principle to establish VU campuses in every district of Pakistan. This will ultimately lead to the growth of further 144 VU campuses. As a first step, the Prime Minister has already performed ground breaking ceremony of VU campus at Jalapur Pirwala.

These above mentioned further clearly indicate the increasingly important role that the Virtual University of Pakistan is playing towards the vision of an educated, developed and prosperous nation.

**The Recognition**

As an institution, the quality and services of the Virtual University have been recognized not only nationally but internationally as well. VU has been selected by the IDRC (a Crown Corporation set up by the Canadian Parliament) to lead two major research initiatives in distance education in the Asian region. VU is the leader of the "Networking Distance Learning Technology Engines for Research" and "Openness and Quality in Asian Distance Education" projects and the research network established under these projects includes a large number of individuals and institutions from Bhutan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, India,

Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The leadership role in these projects is a matter of great honour and prestige not only for the Virtual University but for Pakistan as well. VU is also a founder member of the MIT (USA) based LINC consortium which is focused on best practices in modern education, and is also an active member of MIT's BLOSSOMS initiative. The BLOSSOMS initiative is aimed at improving learning and teaching in general science and mathematics at the high school level and the member organizations are from USA, Pakistan, Jordan and Lebanon.

Within Pakistan, students from the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS) study over 14 courses directly from the Virtual University as part of their Bio-Informatics program and faculty members and students from many other universities benefit from Virtual University courses. VU has signed different MOUs with national and international universities for improving the standard of education. MOUs exist with the University of Bradford and University of Huddersfield in the UK, with National University of Science & Technology (NUST), UVAS and Karakoram International University, Gilgit / Baltistan within Pakistan.

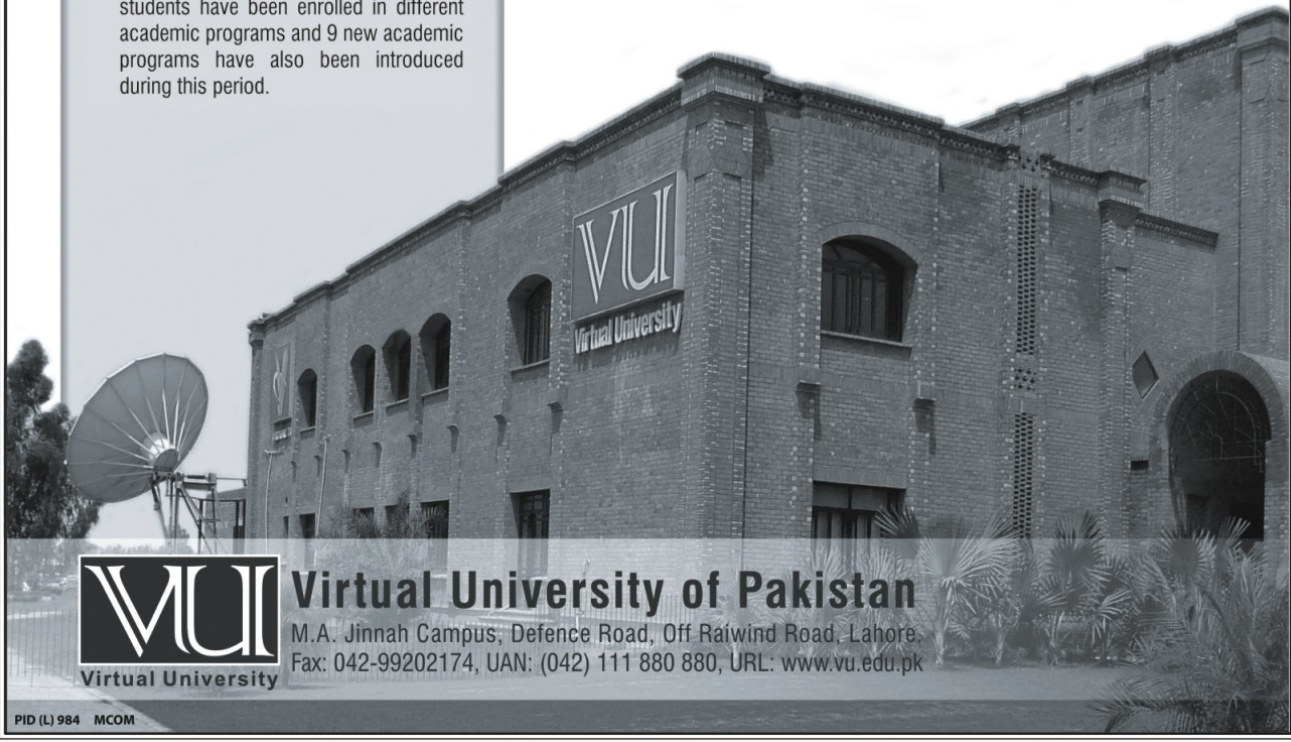
VU has recently signed an MOU with Pakistan Telecommunication company limited (PTCL) to provide wireless broadband services on special discounts to its students. This will provide access to 3G wireless broadband technology which will further empower the students in their studies and enhance their capability in communication. In short the vision of Virtual University is to build an educated and prosperous Pakistan.

### Together we excel

During the last three years, the Virtual University of Pakistan has added 88 more campuses in 62 different cities to its nationwide network. Over 68000 new students have been enrolled in different academic programs and 9 new academic programs have also been introduced during this period.



**Mr. Asif Ali Zardari**  
President, Islamic Republic of Pakistan  
Chancellor, Virtual University of Pakistan



**Virtual University of Pakistan**

M.A. Jinnah Campus, Defence Road, Off Raiwind Road, Lahore.  
Fax: 042-99202174, UAN: (042) 111 880 880, URL: [www.vu.edu.pk](http://www.vu.edu.pk)





# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership

## Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority

### ELECTRONIC MEDIA

#### PROSPECTS, CHALLENGES AND ROLE OF REGULATOR



**Dr. Abdul Jabbar,**  
Chairman PEMRA

In a world influenced by satellite and cyber-space technology, electronic media has a highly significant role to play in shaping the life and destiny of nations. The visual media, notably television, has a stupendous impact upon moulding human minds and opinion. In the given scenario the electronic media has an onerous responsibility in addressing the socio-economic problems of societies and disseminating unbiased information. This responsibility can be effectively shouldered if the media treads the path of accuracy and objectivity in transmission of its programmes.

**BRIEF HISTORY.**

Since independence in 1947 the electronic media in Pakistan remained dominated by the state-run Pakistan Television and Pakistan Broadcasting Corporations. Pakistan Television was launched in November 1964 which switched over to colour transmission 12 years later. As access to diverse sources of information was limited the rapidly growing developments around them it was decided by the then Govt. in 2002 to open up electronic media to the private sector in the country. Soon after, in March 2002, it was decided to set up Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) with a view to facilitate, licence and regulate the

growth of electronic media in the private sector.

**REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.**

The Authority set up under an Ordinance has now been made a statutory corporate body with the passing of PEMRA Amendment Act 2007 by the Parliament. The task of regulating the electronic media in a multi ethnic society with diverse socio cultural norms is indeed a daunting one. PEMRA has been given the mandate to improve the standards of information, education and entertainment, to widen the choice available to the people for news, current affairs and other programmes; to facilitate the devolution of responsibility and to ensure transparency by optimizing free flow of information.

To carry out its mandate effectively PEMRA has formulated rules, regulations, code of ethics for licensing and functioning of Satellite TV, Cable TV distribution, FM Radio and other electronic media technologies. The rules have been prepared in consultation with stake-holders and comparative study of international media regulatory practices. The Rules, Regulations and Codes have been formulated with the aim of safeguarding our national identity, national heritage, socio-cultural norms, ensuring a level playing field to stake-holders, plurality and diversity and discouraging monopolistic trends.

All operational decisions including conferment of licences to TV, Cable Operators, FM Radio etc. are taken independently by the Authority comprising representatives of the public and government officials. Through frequent consultation with stakeholders and the public and open bidding it is ensured that the entire process of licensing is made absolutely

transparent. Under section 26 of PEMRA Ordinance, Council of Complaints comprising representatives of the people have been set up at the Federal and Provincial capitals to redress public complaints against any violation of code of ethics by media broadcasters. The Councils are independent public forums with no govt intervention or role. Their performance has been excellent.

**4. PRESENT STATUS OF PRIVATE ELECTRONIC MEDIA.**

In a short span of eight / nine years the country has witnessed a massive spurt in the number of TV channels and FM Radio stations in the private sector which is, unmatched in the South Asian region and perhaps elsewhere. This boom is owed to the government's unequivocal commitment to a free media and the proactive role played by PEMRA in facilitating the growth of the electronic media. The unprecedented growth of TV channels, Cable TV and launch of FM Radio stations has indeed contributed remarkably in raising the standards of public awareness and literacy. A glance at the following facts and figures on licensing of media amply substantiates the massive growth which has taken place in electronic media in the private sector in the last 8/9 years.

Today these Pakistani Satellite TV channels are providing a wide variety of programmes in Urdu (national language) and English including news, entertainment and sports programmes. In talk shows and panel discussions which portray candid opinion of all segments of society including criticism of the establishment. Popular channels include GEO TV, ARY TV, DAWN News, AAJ, Samaa, Express, Waqt,

KTN, Indus, Khyber TV, Sindhi TV, NewsOne, APNATV etc.

Landing rights permission have been given to 28 channels operating from abroad. These include BBC, CNN, HBO, Starlite, Filmax, Cartoon Network, Ten Sports, ESPN and Star Channels.

A total of 152 FM Radio licences have been given for entertainment and educational purposes in six phases through open and transparent bidding. Of these, 128 FM Radio stations are already on the air in all corners of the country.

The FM Radio licences include 28 non-commercial licences including the leading Universities / Accredited Institutes teaching Mass Communication, Traffic Police Islamabad and Punjab, National Highway Authority and Chamber of Commerce & Industry. The underlying idea is to promote the development of skilled personnel and journalists for employment in the electronic media industry. The Universities include University of the Punjab, University of Peshawar, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Lahore College for Women University, Karachi University, Gomal University D.I. Khan, Fatima Jinnah Women's University, Rawalpindi, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad etc.

In May 2010, bidding for another 81 FM radio licences in 38 cities has been held under Phase-VIII. The bid concluded for 30 cities for 60 licences. Whereas, no interested company came forward to contest bidding for eight cities. Once this phase-VIII is finalized as per laid down procedure another Phase-IX would be announced in next year for remaining cities / districts of country. PEMRA is aimed to have at least one FM radio in each district in

pursuance to its mandate of flourishing private electronic media to grass roots level.

Six licenses have been issued for Multimedia Multi Channel Distribution System (MMDS). Of these, 05 stations are operational. This system is a state of the art wireless distribution system that enables distribution of upto 60 Satellite TV channels. Licenses have been given for Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi.

Two Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) licenses were given to mainstream companies. However, only PTCL is operational. Pakistan is proud to be the sixth country to adopt this technology in the Asia Pacific region. Besides, two licenses for Mobile TV distribution have been given to companies on a trial basis.

**5. ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION.**

Due to the government's investment friendly policies the country has witnessed a remarkable economic growth particularly over the last five years. This overall national growth has been conducive for the development of the electronic media industry in the private sector. According to estimates there has been a cumulative investment of approximately U.S. dollar two and half billion in the electronic media industry in Pakistan. New jobs to more than 200,000 people of diversified skills and qualifications have been provided. In addition, over 7 million people have been accommodated through indirect employment. With the current growth rate of more than seven percent per annum, it is estimated that the cumulative investment in the electronic media industry will reach nearly U.S. dollar three billion by the end of the current financial year. This expansion in investment would in turn

have a multiplier effect on increasing job opportunities for skilled media personnel and journalists, expanding work of media production houses, advertising agencies and proliferation of off-performing arts.

**6. PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES.**

Lifting of cross media restrictions in the PEMRA Act 2007 coupled with the government's commitment to a free media, the electronic media is growing at a much faster pace than before. This in turn will help develop various segments of the media industry. To ensure a level playing field, restrain monopolistic trends and provide equal opportunities to all stakeholders associated with the electronic media industry, appropriate codes of conduct will need to be adopted. On its part, PEMRA is endeavoring to ensure Self-Regulation by media. Technological advancements have given rise to issues of convergence. These are being addressed by the media regulatory authority in consultation with the telecommunication regulatory authority. To realize the targets of U.N. Millennium Development Goals, a switch over from the analog to the digital system in cable TV, Satellite TV and Radio operations is being made. State of the art digital head ends will replace the existing anomalous distribution medium expected by 2015.

Even though at a nascent stage, the Pakistan electronic media has succeeded in evolving a culture of harmony, facilitation and conducive environment for investment in the media sector. Tariffs have been rationalized in order to encourage growth of private electronic media within the country as compared to the earlier situation where it was cheaper

and convenient to uplink from abroad. As a result 22 Media houses have shifted back to Pakistan and many more are planning to come back. The licence fee has been decreased by 100% and News Gathering up-linking permission fee has been reduced by 500%. Coupled with this, all unnecessary procedures have been cut down and clear time lines laid down. In fact, this is the primary reason why Pakistan is today singled out in the Region for exemplary growth of media. It would not be an over statement that electronic media is probably one sector where "One Window Operation" facility actually exists. However, certain fundamental principles and parameters have been evolved through a consultative process with the stakeholders. Resultantly, there is a proper Code of Conduct and Rules / Regulations for all matters related to the private electronic media. No decision is taken without getting inputs from the stakeholders. In fact recently the stakeholders have produced a Voluntary Code of Conduct which is a clear manifestation to PEMRA's positive policies and belief in Self-Regulation. The same is further revamped by the committee constituted by present democratic govt. The performance of PEMRA has not only been acclaimed by local stakeholders and viewers, it has also been acknowledged all over the world. If PEMRA can sustain its performance of the past 04/05 years, there is nothing which can stop it from becoming the leading Regulator and Facilitator in the region.

However, a major problem is the degree of responsibility that the media was expected to demonstrate is missing. Quest to break news and taking edge over other channels sometime results in false / inaccurate reporting. There has been improvement but it will take sometime for our media to exhibit the extent of maturity that is expected of it.

**PAKISTAN ELECTRONIC MEDIA REGULATORY AUTHORITY**  
**PROFOUNDLY CONGRATULATES HIS EXCELLENCY**  
**ASIF ALI ZARDARI**  
**THE PRESIDENT ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**  
**ON VERY SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF**  
**3 YEARS OF HIS TENURE AS HEAD OF STATE**

Celebrating **3** years of visionary leadership

**Hallmarks**

- Freedom of Information & Speech.
- Facilitation and growth of free, fair and unbiased private electronic media.
- Unprecedented electronic media developments in private sector.
- Self Regulation.
- Introduction of digital broadcasting & distribution service technologies.
- Investment centric simplified regulatory regime.
- No coercive action against media.

**Achievements**

▪ Satellite TV licenses	: 87
▪ Landing rights (foreign TV channels)	: 28
▪ FM radio licenses	: 152
▪ Cable TV licenses across the country	: 3000
▪ Cumulative investment in electronic media	: US \$ 2.5 billion
▪ Direct employment	: 200,000
▪ Indirect employment	: 7.0 million approx.
▪ Investment forecast by 2012	: US \$ 4.0 billion

**PEMRA**  
Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority


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# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari

President Islamic Republic of Pakistan

## Presidential Leadership




President Asif Ali Zardari warmly shakes hand with King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia on his arrival at Presidential palace for a meeting.



President Asif Ali Zardari shaking hands with President Hu Jintao at Russia on the sidelines of the SCO Summit.



President Asif Ali Zardari being welcomed by Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.



President Asif Ali Zardari, Tajik President Emomali Rahmon and Afghan President Hamid Karzai joining hands to show solidarity before Trilateral Summit in Varzob.



President Asif Ali Zardari exchanging views with UAE President Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan.



British Prime Minister Gordon Brown receiving President Asif Ali Zardari Upon his arrival at 10 Downing Street. Ms. Aseefa Bhutto Zardari was also present on the occasion.

### Meets World Leaders



President Asif Ali Zardari being received by Secretary General Jordan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Muhammad Thamer on his arrival at the Queen Alia International Airport, Amman, to attend World Economy Forum Special meeting on Middle east at Dead Sea, Jordan.



The Ambassador of UAE H.E. Mr. Eisa Abdullah Al Basha Al Nuaimi, condoling at Naudero.



Turkish president Mr. Abdullah Gull Presenting a certificate after conferment of the award of Devlet Nishn (Turkish High State Award) on President Asif Ali Zardari an in vesture ceremony at the Chankaya Presidential Palace in Ankara.



Mr. Masha'allah Shakeri, Ambassador of Iran, paid farewell call on President Asif Ali Zardari at Awan-e-Sadr.



President Asif Ali Zardari offering condolences to the Saudi Deputy Premier And Interior Minister HRH Prince Naif Bin Abdulaziz Al-Sud on the Death of Crown Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz in Riyadh.



President Asif Ali Zardari and Abdullah of Jordan exchanging views during meeting on the sidelines of World Economic Forum Special meeting on Middle East at Amman, Jordan.



President Asif Ali Zardari arrived Riyadh to offer condolences on demise of crown prince Sultan bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud. He was received at Riyadh Airbase By Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud.




Governor Istanbul Mr. Huseyin Anvi Mullu receiving President Asif Ali Zardari on his arrival at Attaturk International Airport, Istanbul.



Speaker Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA), Mr. Mehmet Ali Shah Shahin, receiving president Asif Ali Zardari at TGNA Building at Ankara.



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership




President Asif Ali Zardari having one on one meeting with Unites States President Barack Hussain Obama at White House.



President Asif Ali Zardari shaking hand with President of France Nicolas Sarkozy at Elysee Palace.



President Asif Ali Zardari in a meeting with President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.



President Asif Ali Zardari shaking hand with Libyan President Moamer Gaddafi.



President Asif Ali Zardari being recieved by the President of Turkey Abdullah Gul at President House.



President Asif Ali Zardari shaking hand with the President of Czech Republic Vaclav Kils on his arrival at the European Union.



MS. Margareta Wahlstrom, Special Representative of UN Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction, called on President Asif Ali Zardari at Awan-e-Sadr.



President Asif Ali Zardari & Chairman PPP Bilawal Bhutto Zardari during Rasm-e-Qul of Madr-e-Jamhriat Begum Nusrat Bhutto at Naudero



Maulana Fazl-ur-Rehman, Ameer of JUI (F), CALLED ON president Asif Ali Zardari at Awan-e-Sadr.



President Asif Ali Zardari decorating Prince Lieutenant General (Staff) Khalid Bin Bandar Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Commander Royal Saudi Land Force, With Hilal-I-Imtiaz (M) during a special in vesture ceremony held at Awan-e-Sadr.

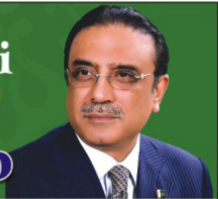


President Asif Ali Zardari during meeting with Mr. Douglas Alexander, Shadow Foreign Secretary of UK at Awan-e-Sadr.

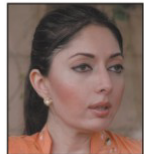




# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## President Zardari's three years success story



**Sharmila Faruqi**  
Advisor to Chief Minister  
Sindh

President Zardari's two years in office are marked by achievements and successes at the national and International level. He has used his wisdom and political acumen to develop consensus on those issues which were previously shelved due to the lack of consensus, i.e. NFC Award. Since assuming office as a result of the exit of Musharraf which he made possible using his political vision, Zardari has used conciliatory approach towards his political opponents to get their support on important national issues. It is easy to develop a new structure, but extremely difficult to reform the existing one. Zardari did the latter in the form of the 18th Amendment, a milestone in Pakistan's constitutional history. A number of achievements stand out as testimony to the strides made by the president and the democratic government. It includes 7th NFC Award, Aghaz-i-Haqooq-e-Baluchistan, political reforms in Gilgit-Baltistan and FATA, 18th Amendment, reconstruction of the Council of Common Interests, allocation of 120 billion rupees to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as net hydro profit, launching of Benazir Income

Support Programme to alleviate poverty and increasing gas development surcharge for Balochistan. At the International front Zardari stressed the need to further strengthen Pakistan's relations with China and to normalise relations with India; to minimize the trust-deficit in Pak-US relations and convince US as well as the EU countries to give more access and increase quota for Pakistani export goods. Spirit of participation, consultation and equal opportunity are the guiding principles for the formulation of Zardari's policy at strategic and implementation levels. Asif Ali Zardari did not allow the use of horse-trading to muster support from independent candidates in the Punjab or in the centre and opted for making a coalition government to advance the ideas of Benazir Bhutto regarding politics of reconciliation to bring the country out of crisis. When he took office Pakistan was facing threats from the terrorists who were controlling Swat and were trying to make inroads into other districts. Following his conciliatory approach President signed the Nizam-e-Adal regulation and once it failed he ordered operation against the terrorists in the larger interest of the country without bowing to any pressure. Pakistani flag was hoisted in Swat. Within 3-months of the completion of the operation, 3.5 million IDPs returned to Swat and Buner safely. The government also launched operation against the terrorists in South Waziristan. Terrorists' safe havens had been destroyed in this area. President Zardari made history by signing the landmark constitutional reforms bill into law.

Zardari after taking office in September, 2008 pledged to reform the constitution. He promised that all the anomalies that were created by the dictators to protect their powers will be removed from the constitution. After the 18th Amendment the powers he inherited from the former president, General Pervez Musharraf, have been reverted back to the Prime Minister. The significance of this gesture is that Zardari is the first president in Pakistan's history to give up his powers and act as a figurehead president as the original constitution intended. With the amendment, the NFC Award along with the Ali Zardari to the 18th Constitutional Amendment, the 1973 Constitution, which was passed under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been restored according to its true spirit i.e. promotion of democracy and federalism. 'It is indeed a great

Zardari is another positive step towards strengthening the federation. The area has now an autonomous status with a chief minister and a governor. President Zardari has also signed a memorandum of understanding with China for a 7000-MW power project in Gilgit-Baltistan. Balochistan package is another milestone achieved by the Zardari PPP Government. This package is a watershed in the history of Pakistan. The wrongs done to the country's largest but least populated province over the past 62 years after the country's creation called for an immediate cessation. Zardari made a departure from the past practice of training guns on those demanding their rights. He made a public apology for all the wrongs done to the people of Balochistan in the past and pledged to make the province an equal partner in the federation. In the past two years,

the people's government has passed a number of laws which clearly displays its preference. It includes the Industrial Relations Act 2008, the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2008, The Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2009, the Removal from Service (Special Powers) Ordinance 2006 (Repeal) Act, 2010, the Services Tribunal (Amendment) Act, 2010 etc. In order to uphold the dignity of labour the people's government passed the Industrial Relations Act, 2008. It regulates the government's vision on labour. Since assuming office, president Zardari has followed an active foreign policy. At a time when Pakistan was isolated from the comity of nations, Zardari used his diplomatic vision to bring Pakistan back into fold of the international community. Normalization with India, deepening relations with China, brotherly relations with the Muslim world and strategic dialogue with US to minimize the trust deficit between Pakistan and USA are the cornerstones of his foreign policy. Pakistan has been successful on all these fronts. The creation of the group of The Friends of Democratic Pakistan agricultural sector. The Benazir Tractor scheme, The Benazir Credit Card Scheme and Crop Loan Insurance schemes have After the passage of 18th Amendment, the president has a symbolic stature. He is a nominal head of the state and real power lies with the Prime Minister. He can only advise the government. It is the responsibility of the government to consolidate his achievements.

The recent floods have wreaked havoc on Pakistan's fledgling economy. The government has very successfully mobilized International support for the flood victims in Pakistan. The International community has pledged hundreds of millions of dollars for the flood victims in Pakistan. It belies the trust-deficit mantra in the federal government started by the media. 4 billion rupees have been deposited in the PM's relief fund. The government and particularly the president have put up a brave face despite media bashing and opposition. The protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act is a modern legal instrument to provide protection to the women. The Musharraf regime had targeted the Civil Servants by introducing the black law of 'Removal from Service Ordinance 2000'. Realizing the negative impact of this black law on the performance of the civil servants, the People's government passed the Removal from Service (Special Powers) Ordinance 2000 (Repeal) Act, 2010. Now the Civil Servants can work according to their conscience. The Zardari-led people's government gives primary importance to the agricultural sector. The Benazir Tractor scheme, The Benazir Credit Card Scheme and Crop Loan Insurance schemes have been introduced for the benefit of the farmers. The people's government is following its motto 'Roti, Kapra aur Makan' as the government has initiated the construction of the 300,000 low-cost houses for the poor under Benazir Behan Basti scheme.



Prime Minister Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani with President Asif Ali Zardari at Aiwan-e-Sadr.

### قومی وحدت کے جذبے کے ساتھ

## سیلاب سے متاثرہ

### سندھی بھائیوں کی بحالی کیلئے

# اپیلی

پرائمسٹریٹیجیٹ فونڈ 2011 اکاؤنٹ نمبر: G 12145

شہید محترمہ بے نظیر بھٹو کے ویژن پر عمل پیرا، متروکہ وقف املاک بورڈ

اپنے سیلاب زدہ ہم وطنوں کی بحالی کیلئے صوبائی، ملکی اور بین الاقوامی تفریق کے بغیر مصروف عمل ہے

سیلاب سے متاثرہ (سنہ 2010ء) کے 150 کروڑ روپے کے متروکہ وقف املاک اور عوامی کے اقدامات

سیلاب متاثرین کی بحالی کیلئے اور پسماندہ علاقوں کو ترقی دینے کے لیے صوبائی اور وفاقی سطح پر ملحقہ اداروں کے اقدامات

آج کل کو ترقی یافتہ اور ترقی پزیر ممالک کی جانب سے کیے گئے سرمایہ کاری کے اقدامات میں تاخیر نہ کرنا

مسلمہ فریڈم مسلم ممالک کے درمیان رواداری اور بحالی کے لیے ترقی یافتہ ممالک کے اقدامات

تہذیب - سید آصف ہاشمی (صدر مین)

متروکہ وقف املاک بورڈ حکومت پاکستان

### National Trust for Population Welfare

## NATPOW

Grant Management, Not-for-Profit Organization, focusing on Safe Motherhood, Human Rights & Advocacy with a network of over 350 Grass Root Community Based Organizations.

Established by the Government of Pakistan, (1994) under Charitable Endowment Act (1890). Mandated to create an effective partnership between Government, Donors, and Civil Society & Private Sector. NATPOW with its Head Office at Islamabad and Five Regional Offices at Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Peshawar, and Quetta provides financial & technical support to its affiliated Civil Society Organizations-CSOs (350) for reaching the rural, marginalized & poor communities, rendering Safe Motherhood Services including RH&FP/ HTSP, Neonatal & Child Healthcare and improving Reproductive Health Status of women, adolescents & men, with special emphasis on Community Mobilization & participation, Advocacy & Awareness Raising, HRD/ Capacity building and Service delivery, so as to meaningfully contribute towards implementation of the National Population Policy and to provide capacity building measures to the community based organizations at the rural level.

**Vision:** The NATPOW envisions an enabled Civil Society efficiently active and involved in the population & development agenda, meaningfully contributing to policy formulation, legislative process, provision of social services, so as to have socially empowered communities for an educated, healthy and prosperous Pakistan.

**Mission:** To excel as a Grant Management Body for the Civil Society Organizations-CSOs, enabling them to reach out to the rural, poor, marginalized and under-served Communities to address their immediate needs through Service Delivery and seek long term solutions by means of Policy Advocacy/ Strategic Communication, Awareness Raising and HRD/ Capacity Building.

**Activities & Projects:**

1. Establishment of 58 Family Health Centers through the GoP-PSDP Grant 2009 & 2010 by dispersment to CSO's in Rural & Remote Areas (GoP-NATPOW-CSOs)
2. Literacy For Family Health Initiative-LFHI (UNFPA-NATPOW-NCHD)
3. Scaling-up Best Practices in Pakistan: To Integrate FP into MNCH - HTSP Project in Layyah-Punjab and Badin-Sindh (Pathfinder International-NATPOW-DoH)
4. KAP Baseline Survey in WASH, in Flood Affected Districts (31) of Pakistan (Plan International-NATPOW-NIPS-CSOs)
5. 2010 Flood Relief Activities in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Balochistan (UNFPA, Kimse Yok Mu, Inspired Sisters, United Sikhs, CSOs)
6. 2011 Post Monsoon Flood Relief Health Project - MSU (UNFPA-NATPOW-CSOs in Sindh)
7. Religious Leaders Mobilization at grass root community level to promote responsible parenthood and eradicate extreme behavior (NATPOW, CIDA)





# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership

## Extracts of the Historic Address by Mr. Asif Ali Zardari President, Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the Joint Session of the Parliament (March 28, 2008) "BISMILLAH IRAHMAN-IRAHIM: Madam Speaker! Honourable Members of the Parliament! Assalam-o-Alaikum!

I am thankful to Allah, to be standing here today to address at the beginning of the second year of the Parliament.

Six months ago, soon after you elected me as President, I had the privilege of addressing this august House, to mark the beginning of its first year. Seldom before, a President had the honour of addressing the Parliament, twice in six months. I wish to thank you, for the honour bestowed on me.

Madam Speaker!  
I wish to congratulate, all the elected Members of the Parliament, on completing the first year of the Parliamentary calendar.

I also wish to congratulate, the newly elected Senators, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman on their election.

Madam Speaker!  
I would like to begin by stating that Parliament is the source of all political power.

We hold the Parliament in the highest esteem. Supremacy of the Parliament has been a dream of our leader, Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. The Charter of Democracy flows from her belief in the supremacy of the Parliament.

About six months ago standing here, I had called upon the Parliament, to form an all parties committee, to revisit the 17th amendment and Article 58.2(b).

I am conscious of the fact that 6 months is not a long time. I urge you, Madam Speaker, to constitute a committee of all political parties to propose amendments in the Constitution in the light of Charter of Democracy.

The amendments should be finalized without any further delay.

Madam Speaker!  
The government at the very start inherited many problems.

These were problems of an ailing economy, growing extremism and militancy and a judicial crisis.

Significant progress has been achieved in different areas during the last one year. But much more needs to be done.

A heavy national agenda awaits you.

It is the agenda of protecting democracy, fighting militancy, healing the wounds, and building infrastructure. We have to root out terrorism and extremism.

**ECONOMY**  
Madam Speaker!  
The world is passing through a severe economic recession. Economic slowdown has

A home grown economic reforms program was developed. I appreciate the Prime Minister for taking difficult decisions.

The decisions were difficult. But they were necessary. The reforms program has started showing results. Inflation has declined, from over 25% in August 2008 to 21%. Hopefully it will be brought down to single digit by next year. Since the second quarter, there has been no net borrowing, from the State Bank of Pakistan.

The rupee recovered some of the value it lost in October 2008. In the first 8 months of the financial year remittances have grown.

Foreign exchange reserves stood at 6.4 billion dollars in November last. A week ago they were over ten billion dollars.

**RECONCILIATION**  
Madam Speaker  
Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto had a dream and vision. It was the vision of reconciliation. Reconciliation is the only way forward. We must not remain hostage to the bitterness of the past. We need to bring together the federating units in a spirit of mutual accommodation.

Yesterday I visited Balochistan and met a cross section of the people. They feel deprived and neglected. Let us not give an excuse to our enemies to exploit the deprivations of the people of the province. A lot needs to be done. It can be done. I have the mandate from the Governor, Chief Minister and MPAs of Balochistan to urge the setting up of a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee comprising of all political parties should recommend measures for addressing the long standing issues of Balochistan.

The Committee may seek guidance from the work done by a previous Parliamentary Committee.

An enabling environment needs to be created to facilitate the return and rehabilitation of displaced persons in Balochistan who fled their homes recently.

Ways and means may be explored for the voluntary return of exiles and grant of general amnesty to the political prisoners.

These are issues which need to be discussed in the Parliament. I urge the Parliament to frame Balochistan policy which is sustainable and acceptable to the people of the province.

Give them the autonomy they have been demanding for 60 years.

**BALUCHISTAN**

operational. The completion of the project has advanced our strategic interests, created jobs and generated economic activity in the remote areas of Balochistan.

The federal government has decided to pay 17 billion rupees to the Balochistan government owed to the State Bank of Pakistan.

The province was paid 6 billion rupees in budgetary support and payment for gas royalty.

**BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAM (BISP)**  
Madam Speaker  
The government has introduced a transparent welfare scheme, the Benazir Income Support Program, to provide relief to 3.5 million poor families. 34 billion rupees have been allocated for it, in the current year. Over the next two years the coverage under it will be doubled.

The poor families will also be entitled to accident, health insurance and utility stores discount. The program also provides emergency relief package to the internally displaced persons.

Bomb blast victims will also be included under the emergency relief package of the program.

One person from each poor family would be given technical training and financial assistance to enable him earn a respectable living.

Under the scheme money is disbursed to the female head of the family.

This is a fulfillment of the dream of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto to empower the women of Pakistan.

The international organizations have acknowledged that the program is transparent, and free of political influence.

Madam Speaker!  
For achieving economic growth and employment generation a policy of public-private partnership has been adopted.

Over and above the available international assistance another initiative called the Friends of Democratic Pakistan has also been launched.

It aims at involving the international community to help Pakistan in areas of internal security, infrastructure development, and poverty alleviation.

Through long term strategic partnership with the Friends, we hope to address the security challenges faced by the country.

Our Friends would be meeting in Tokyo on April 17 to consider a comprehensive plan of action for strengthening our security and building infrastructure for

economic development.

**NATIONAL SECURITY**  
Madam Speaker!  
Members of the Parliament!  
We face security challenges, that need to be addressed urgently. In consultation with the coalition partners the government has adopted a three pronged strategy. The strategy is based on making

on.

Madam Speaker!  
The government has traced and located about two hundred persons who were earlier reported missing in the country.

**ENERGY**  
Madam Speaker!  
Members of the Parliament!  
The government inherited power shortage of around 3,500

megawatts. I appreciate the way in which the government has taken the challenge head on.

The private sector has been encouraged to come forward. And they have come forward in a big way. A number of IPPs and rental power projects are being set up. Some of them will be commissioned this year and relieve the burden.

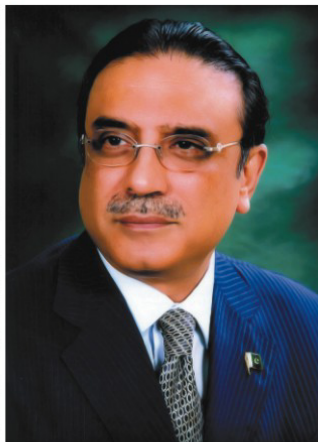
The construction of 1000 MW Neelum Hydrel Project in Azad Kashmir has started.

The sources of funding, of 8 billion dollars Bhasha Dam have been identified. Its construction would start in about a year's time.

The U.S President's new approach represents a positive change. It is an endorsement of our call for economic and social uplift as a means to fight extremism. We are fighting militancy and extremism for our own sake. We will continue to do so for the sake of our children.

Madam Speaker!  
The Government will not allow the use of its soil, for terrorist activities against any other country. We will also not allow anyone to violate our sovereignty. Sovereignty of Pakistan must be protected at all cost. It will be.

The nation is proud of the sacrifices of the members of the armed forces, para military forces, police and the citizens in enforcing the writ of the government. Many of them have laid down their lives, so that you and me live and the nation lives



peace with those willing to give up violence.

But at the same time to deal firmly with those who challenge the writ of the government. It also aims at economic development of the affected areas. A national Counter Terrorism Authority has been set up. With the help of the Friends of Pakistan, the government will raise 20,000 additional police force in each province with special equipment and special pay package.

Madam Speaker  
I welcome President Obama's call to the Congress to pass a bill for 1.5 billion dollars aid to Pakistan every year.

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**ENERGY**  
Madam Speaker!  
Members of the Parliament!  
The government inherited power shortage of around 3,500

An investment of 30 billion dollars has been planned in the power sector by up to 2016. It includes development of the long awaited Tar coal project. Out of this, 20 billion dollars will be contributed by the private sector.

**AGRICULTURE**  
Madam Speaker!  
Honorable Members of Parliament!  
The government has placed special emphasis on agriculture. The procurement price of wheat was increased, to benefit the farmers and ensure food security. The Cabinet has approved a crop loan insurance scheme.

The scheme is passing through different stages of implementation.

**LABOUR AND MANPOWER**  
Madam Speaker  
The government has always paid special attention to the labour and the working classes. It had promised them to undo all anti labour laws. Accordingly the IRO 2002 has been repealed and replaced with Industrial Relations Act 2008. 80,000 flats are planned to be built for the workers.

Out of these, construction of nearly 10,000 flats has already started. Thousands of employees in the state corporations who were sacked unlawfully are being restored through legislation.

Contract employees and daily wage workers are also being regularised.

We will replace and amend all anti labour laws. Under the directions of the Prime Minister the Labour Ministry is already working on a new labour policy.

Madam Speaker!  
I welcome the announcement made by the Prime Minister sometime back to give right to vote to the Pakistanis living and working abroad. The modalities of giving the right to vote are now being worked out and will soon be finalized. I deeply appreciate our Pakistani brothers and sisters working abroad.

They have been a source of great strength to the country. Remittances from abroad which were 6.4 billion dollars last year are expected to increase to 7.5 billion dollars this year.

Last year the government had announced giving free national identity cards to over 25 million people without cards. I appreciate that the Prime Minister has already inaugurated the project.

**WOMEN, YOUTH AND MINORITIES**  
Madam Speaker!  
In the area of women development the government will actively pursue the promises made by Shaheed Mohtama Benazir Bhutto at the Beijing Conference and in the document on CEDAW.

A new youth policy is being introduced to direct the energy of the youth towards creative pursuits.

The minorities are being drawn into the mainstream of national life. In the last Senate election the minorities were again given representation in line with the manifesto of the Pakistan People's Party.

**EDUCATION AND HEALTH**  
Madam Speaker!  
A new education policy has been framed. It aims at Universal primary education by 2010 and increasing education budget to 4% of GDP by 2012. It allows the provinces to teach one regional language up to higher secondary level.

In the health sector a new health policy is being finalized. Human Organ Transplant Authority has been established and another 10,000 lady health workers are being recruited.

The Prime Minister had announced a program for meeting the growing housing needs particularly of the low income groups. It is reassuring that pilot housing projects have already been initiated in Islamabad and provincial capitals.

**MEDIA AND ENVIRONMENT**  
Madam Speaker  
We are committed to upholding the freedom of the media. The government plans to work with all stake holders, for creating an atmosphere of self regulation without state interference. The government also intends to set up a Journalist Victims Fund.

**LEGISLATIVE AGENDA**  
Madam Speaker  
The Parliament is asserting its role as a sovereign body. The fact that I am here on the first day of the second Parliamentary year demonstrates our respect for the Parliament.

In its first year the National Assembly completed mandatory 130 working days. The Senate completed 95 working days. Several important legislations were passed during the first parliamentary year.

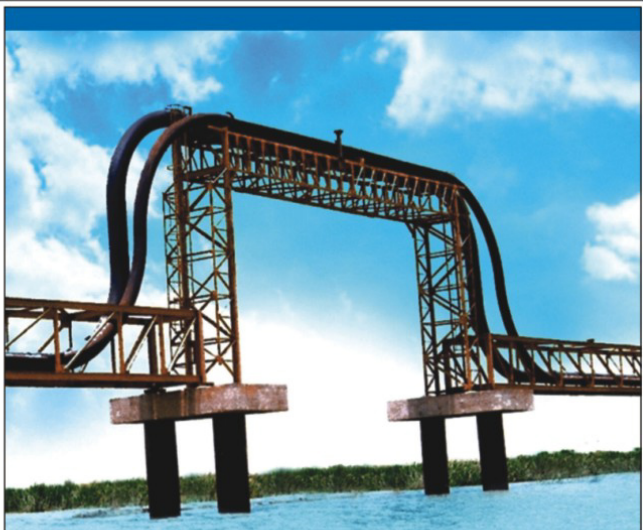


impacted all countries. When the government took over it faced a situation of near economic meltdown due to problems inherited and also due to global recession. It inherited massive shortfall in energy, dwindling foreign exchange reserves and rising inflation. Difficult decisions had to be taken for economic stability.

Madam Speaker!  
The government has taken special measures to address the financial problems of Balochistan. Just yesterday I announced on behalf of the government a development package of 47 billion rupees for Balochistan. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Gwadar Port project has become

economic development.

on.



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# Democracy offers the only solution to overcome all challenges

By Farooq Moin

The PPP-led coalition government and the members of the parliament have the mandate of the people through the elections and would protect democracy. The masses had paid a huge price for the restoration of democracy in the country. A mid-term review of the government held in Federal Cabinet meeting chaired by President Asif Ali Zardari and Prime Minister Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani resolved that democracy, the parliament and the unanimously adopted 18th Constitutional amendment by the parliament would be defended and protected at all cost. The unanimous 1973 Constitution has been restored with the full support of all the political parties. It was further resolved to continue making strides in order to strengthen the democratic process and resolve problems facing the masses. The international community has realized that a democratic, stable and prosperous Pakistan was a key to address global issues particularly on counter-terrorism. Pakistan is facing gigantic challenges and democracy is the only system which offers solution to overcome intractable problems. Pakistan's future lies with democracy. A democratic system tends to find solution to the complex problems by evolving consensus and accommodating all the stakeholders. It establishes unity within the broad and diverse viewpoints. The nation has the resolve to strengthen democracy and promote democratic ideals. The

people are resolute in their commitment to safeguard their democratic rights. Pakistan came into being through a political and democratic process. Our forefathers achieved Pakistan through a democratic struggle and rendered numerous sacrifices for the

The people and their political leaders have rendered great sacrifices for the restoration of democracy as envisaged by the founding fathers. The sacrifices of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and many others have led to the establishment of an

reconciliation is a prerequisite. There is need to inculcate the spirit of dialogue and accommodation. Fundamentalism and extremism are serious threat to the democratic culture. The people are committed to eliminate terror from the fabric of society and completely banish

intolerance to dissent and disagreement also endanger democracy. The people are resolute in safeguarding their constitutional rights and reject anti democratic elements that derail the democratic process as their ethos is democratic.

for which there was imperative need to work in a spirit of harmony and reconciliation. Prime Minister Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani says there was no danger of dictatorship in the country, as the people had paid huge price to bring back democracy. "All the 442 members of parliament, including the National Assembly and the Senate, voted for bringing back the 1973 Constitution. And they are here to protect the Constitution", he stressed.

defence. Keeping in view the national, regional and international challenges, it was essential to forcefully protect national dignity, freedom and sovereignty by forging national reconciliation. Differences, if any, should be amicably resolved internally which would give a positive signal to the world community.



Mr. Stephen J. Hadley, Senior Advisor for International Affairs United States Institute of Peace called on President Asif Ali Zardari at Aiwan-e-Sadar.

establishment of a democratic country. The freedom struggle was fought along the constitutional lines. The founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah said in his broadcast talk to the people of the United States of America in February 1948, "I am sure that a (constitution) will be of a democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy."

electd Parliament. This year, both the Houses of parliament through unanimous vote have restored democracy by unanimously adopting the historic 18th Constitutional Amendment to restore its pristine democratic credentials. The sovereign parliament should not allow any attempt towards sabotaging democracy. For want to foist their political agenda on the people by bullet rather than political harmony and ballot. There is need to reinforce

terrorism. The democratic government is taking effective measures to restore peace in every nook and corner of the country. All the democratic forces should make a pledge to make Pakistan a truly democratic country by promoting democratic values. The greatest threat to democracy is not allow any attempt towards sabotaging democracy. For want to foist their political agenda on the people by bullet rather than political harmony and ballot. There is need to reinforce

The elected parliament in keeping with democratic traditions would ensure that democratic constitution was not subverted by anyone. The people may have endured spells of dictatorship due to coercion but they have neither accepted nor accorded legitimacy to dictatorship, not accepted any adventurist sabotaging the democratic process and offered great sacrifices for the revival of parliamentary democracy. However, it has yet to gain strength

The nation has been acting in a very responsible manner by giving a peace, progress and a strong democratic system. The people decided to restore the democratic system. The belief that it can win a lost war, settle all disputes and make decisions with national consensus. The masses now that democracy alone can protect the Constitution, can consolidate the Federation by empowering all the provinces, uphold and promote cultural diversity, interfaith harmony and fundamental human rights. Democracy has now galvanized the elected representatives to legislate with a vision and vigor. The parliament is cleansing the Constitution of all dictatorial insertions and distortions. The supremacy and sovereignty of the Constitution and the parliament has been established and the government taking the democratic forces together to further consolidate democracy, as earlier confrontations has resulted in great loss. The nation is now moving on the path of stability and would achieve the smooth journey to flourishing of full civilian democracy through a collective effort by all democratic forces.

## An era of escalation A paradigm of true democracy

Chancellor      Student      Founder

We extend our heartiest felicitation to **President Asif Ali Zardari**, Chancellor AIUO on completing **3 years of his leadership**. We celebrate this era which has strengthened the democracy through open and affordable education at grassroot level.

**Mission of AIUO**  
AIUO transforms lives and serves the society by providing affordable and accessible education through technology supported distance learning to disseminate and discover useful knowledge, develop professional skills, ethical disposition and commitment to excellence.

**Unique features:**

- The first Open University in Asia and the biggest in the world by enrolment
- HEC approved degrees with worldwide acceptance
- One of the four Mega Universities of the World
- Quality Multi-disciplinary education from basic to doctoral level programmes
- Affordable fee structure
- Beautiful and most modern campus

**AIUO Admissions for Autumn 2011**

Level	Fresh	Continue	Total
Matric	10000	10000	20000
FA	15000	15000	30000
BA	20000	20000	40000
BEd	10000	10000	20000
Post Graduate	5000	5000	10000
PhD	2000	2000	4000

**80% retention of students** fee who applied for various programmes in Autumn 2011 semester which is a world record for any open university.

People's Government - People's Leadership

**ALLAMA IQBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
Educating the Nation

www.aiou.edu.pk



# Role of AIOU in National Development



Allama Iqbal Open University



**Prof. Dr. Nazir Ahmed Sangi**  
Vice Chancellor

A name synonymous with quality education, Allama Iqbal Open University has been engaged in enlightening the minds of millions of students relating to rural, urban and hilly areas of Pakistan since 1974. Ranked among the world's top educational institutions known for being centers of distance learning, Allama Iqbal Open University came into being as a result of late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's vision to make Pakistan a country where majority of people are literate. It is an interesting fact that at the time of its inception, AIOU was

known as People's Open University, a name chosen by former prime minister Pakistan ZA Bhutto. The name was changed later on.

Carrying forward the vision of late Mr. Bhutto, today Allama Iqbal Open University is serving more students with better than ever facilities. The curriculum now boasts of a wider array of subjects and disciplines allowing more students to pursue their dream of acquiring quality education at their doorstep in subjects of their choice. The University has witnessed immense growth and development at various levels during the past three years. Today, our students are enjoying state-of-the-art facilities. Many new projects meant to further improve the environment and to introduce modern facilities are also in the pipeline. I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate various steps and initiatives taken by the present government to promote education and literacy in the country. These will surely go a long way in overcoming the existing problems in education sector and will make Pakistan stand among those nations having exemplary education systems with the highest literacy rates.



Government's Patronage

- **Internship:** Students of specific educational programmes are sent to various industrial institutions to obtain professional experience.
- **Course Assignments:** The Academic standing of student is analyzed through assignments with the help of a tutor which is an integral part of the process.
- **Final Examination:** For each course, final examination is held at the end of semester.

## AIOU System of Education

The main components of its multi media educational system are under:

- **Correspondence materials:** Including self learning study package and supplementary study materials (Readers, textbooks and study guides).
- **Satellite transmission:** AIOU is putting on air its educational media material on PTV National which is being watched in more than 45 countries.
- **Online Teaching:** Various regions of University have already been linked for online education, and online classes through teleconferencing for Computer Science programmes.
- **Non Broadcast Media:** Including slides, audio cassettes, flip charts (generally for basic functional and literacy level courses) and also audio/video cassettes as integral part of learning material.
- **Tutorial Instruction:** Tutorial Meetings are organized every fifteen days for direct guidance of distance learning students.
- **Face to face teaching:** For those courses, which require intensively practical / lab work or skill development.
- **Training workshops** are organized for the practical and academic learning of students such as MA/ M.Sc/M.Phil and PhD levels.



University's study centre in a factory location (Lahore)

## Online UMC System

The Online UMC System was officially made operational on July 02, 2011 earlier. Department of Examination and Regional Offices had to give suggestions/their final Decisions about UMC cases and this process was taking four to five months. Now the computer centre has put this online to make the entire process simple, precise and short. By the introduction of this online system, procedures to dispose of UMC cases have become more easy and effective.

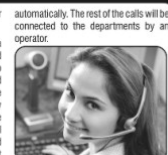
## AIOU One Window Operation

AIOU has recently launched the facility of "One Window Operation" in the Directorate for the benefit of students who wish to apply or enrolled students desirous of submitting their fees or obtaining their examination results without any hassle. This facility will also cover student complaints and other problems at one place. The purpose of this Operation is to bring comfort and ease to students of AIOU by giving them one place where they can get solutions to all their problems. Special care has been taken to ensure maximum convenience for students by setting up a tarpaulin roof to protect students from sun and rain and by also setting separate counters for male and female students. In this way One Window Operation continues to serve the students of AIOU in the best possible way.

## AIOU Helpline / Call Centre

For the greater convenience of its students, the University is launching the facility of a helpline / call centre which will become operational in near future. This facility will not only enable millions of AIOU students from across the country to connect to 28 student counsellors present in the major cities of the country with a Universal Access Number but will also enable them to access helpline / call centre situated in the University's Islamabad main campus to register their problems and their immediate solutions.

All calls made to the call centre via University's helpline will be recorded and saved for a certain period of time so that no call is ignored and all issues and problems mentioned by students or the counsellors are solved without any delay. Furthermore, the facility of Voice Box which is made available in the call centre will let 10 students get connected to the university's relevant department automatically. The rest of the calls will be connected to the departments by an operator.



## AIOU Radio and TV Broadcasting

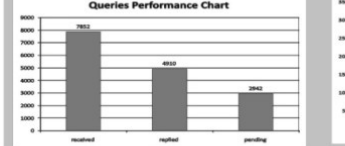
Keeping in view the needs of local and foreign students, Allama Iqbal Open University is using Radio and TV Broadcasting. The University has established its own FM 91.6 Radio Channel and Broadcasting station through which educational programmes are being broadcast. You can listen live at [aiou.edu.pk](http://aiou.edu.pk) along with the radio activities. AIOU is also broadcasting one hour television programme daily on PTV National. The newly constructed studios are well equipped to produce TV, Radio and

other programmes. The AIOU is planning to launch its own TV channel which will be an historic advancement towards Virtual Education.

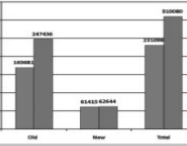


Scene of TV Production

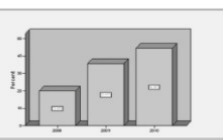
## Complaints Management System



## Male & Female Enrolment Ratio



## Research Papers of University's Faculty



## Modern Infrastructure & Facilities

- Video conferencing
- E-learning labs
- Student project lab
- Training labs
- Web-based online course offering and student data management facilities
- Information sharing with regional offices to facilitate students
- Digital library
- Workshop rooms
- Media library
- Student survey desk
- Media research center
- Conference rooms

The historic role of Allama Iqbal Open University in Pakistan's educational development is a matchless and splendid example of serving the nation. Providing primary to higher education across the country, specifically in far flung rural areas, AIOU is proud of its contribution to the

economic and social growth of Pakistan. To bring educational revolution in the country, Allama Iqbal Open University is utilizing modern technology and all the possible resources for its programmes. Following is an overview of salient features of the university:

## AIOU Hi-Tech Facilities

- AIOU students' database holds data of over 650,000 students per semester related to admission, examination, results certification, Tutors, Participants, Workshops, etc.
- AIOU website: [www.aiou.edu.pk](http://www.aiou.edu.pk) provides information about admissions, facilities / departments, programmes, courses, study system and AIOU's Regional Campuses, students' admissions, date sheets, roll number slips and results.
- The Online support services for Academic & Administrative functions are facilitated through a campus wide Local Area Network with Optical Fiber backbone.
- The newly-installed Wi-Fi wireless mesh network has enhanced coordination and communication among Regional Offices of AIOU, faculty, students, and tutors. AIOU plans to further improve these services through the introduction of wireless Internet, video conferencing facilities, and VSAT network.
- AIOU has recently embarked upon a mega project 'Strengthening of AIOU' aiming at initiating a universal quality education outreach to Pakistan public through satellite by establishing interactive information and communication infrastructure and quality conscious education delivery and support systems.
- Information and communication infrastructure and quality conscious education delivery and support systems.
- AIOU also started using SMS service being provided by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority to get fast connection with students.
- AIOU Electronic media is a potential tool that takes the learning to all nook and corner of the country.
- Educational Broadcast Forum provides platform to other universities for sharing knowledge and experiences.



Meeting through Video Conferencing

## Students Profile

It is a matter of great honor for Allama Iqbal Open University that it has provided basic to higher level education to millions of students and 70 percent graduates are employed in different sectors. The ratio of rural and urban students is 58 percent and 42 percent respectively, where as female students are more than 50 percent. The admission trend in secondary, intermediate, graduation and teacher training is comparatively higher. The university has given a special importance and focus to higher education, that's why the teachers of other universities are taking more interest in university's M.Phil and PhD programmes. It is yet another achievement of the university that its graduates are serving at higher positions in many sectors; for example Montaza (Shahed) Benazir Bhutto was student of the university in Pakistan languages. The former Information Secretary of Pakistan Sahal Mansoor is AIOU's Mass Communication graduate.



Montazma (Shahed) Benazir Bhutto is examining AIOU book after getting admission.



## Financial support to deserving students

Allama Iqbal Open University is a unique distance learning institution in Pakistan. With a glorious history of over 37 years in which AIOU has disseminated education, built character and promoted social development by helping students from all walks of life through the provision of educational assistance and other commendable initiatives.

From humble beginnings in 1974, AIOU started with a single campus in Islamabad. Now 37 years later, AIOU has campuses in over 60 cities which are helping to benefit millions of students through distance education. Ever since its inception, this university has been providing education at reasonable fees considering the

economic condition of 80% of its students who come from lower or middle classes. In spite of this Vice Chancellor Doctor Nazir Ahmad Sangi felt the need to do more for needy students, therefore he initiated a commendable and helpful initiative named Student Support Fund. According to this programme, deserving students from far flung areas will be facilitated with free text books, reduction or complete waiver of fees. For this purpose a survey is underway to compile a comprehensive list of deserving students.

The Student Support Fund will give a slight preference to students studying technical courses in the university. These students will be given small loans with an easy

installment plan to start a domestic industry or other small businesses. This fund will not only help to spread education but it will also help 50% of students enrolled in such technical programmes who belong to the rural areas. Without a doubt the positive impact of this initiative will be seen immediately in the far flung areas of Pakistan. Thanks to such programmes our country will be able to overcome social and sectarian boundaries to help create a progressive and prosperous nation.

This time to help poor, deprived, isolated, needy and deserving students deserves our full support. That is why the university has opened bank accounts to receive donations. Both individuals and organizations can

donate to help bear the cost of specific courses for students. Play your part in this charitable endeavor to help millions of students in obtaining education.

**Donation can be made in the University's Bank Account**  
ASAF: 02005920  
**First Women Bank Limited, AIOU Branch Islamabad.**



## AIOU Online Education System

Allama Iqbal Open University is taking every possible step to ensure maximum level of convenience to its existing as well as new students who wish to join this prestigious institution. University's website, which is now more detailed and interactive than ever is an evident example which has definitely reduced the gap between students and the University.

The purpose of this website is to benefit the students by providing education as well as complete information about the university, offered courses, admission procedure, various forms required by students and a lot more. In specific, AIOU website contains three types of information. The detail is as follows:

- **Date of establishment, objective, educational structure, mode of education and regional control.**
- **Admission:** start of admission, last date of admission, educational programmes, eligibility etc.
- **Fee structure:** cost of different programmes.
- **Facilities:** Number of Faculties / Departments, professional qualification of staff, brief introduction of offered courses etc.
- **Departments:** Performance based departments of university: educational departments, administrative departments, servicing departments and offered courses/ other information.

- **Programmes:** Terms with rules & regulations of admission, procedure of admission, duration, method of teaching and source of education, system etc.
- **Regional Offices:** Name and number of cities, addresses of offices, telephone numbers.
- **Information for AIOU students**
  - Information about admission: Admission procedure & dispatch of books etc.
  - Date sheet & roll number slips with pictures.
  - Result: All present and previous results.
  - Registered Tutors: Complete particulars and Educational Records.
  - Downloads: Different forms through web like Admission Form (for continuing students) Degree verification form, urgent degree form, reappear form etc.
  - Information about tutor: Detail of tutors with important particulars.
  - Assignment result: Quick assignment result for the students.
  - Admission Form with complaints & information about dispatch of books: all necessary information about queries regarding dispatch of books.

- **Advertisement:** various types of advertisements in different Newspapers from university.
- **Electronic contact facility between students and University regarding queries and information**
  - AIOU communication Box: students can get information through website by using "Communication Box".
  - Merit List: Merit list is made in merit based programmes.
  - Complaint Management System: With this facility student can register his complaint on One Window Booth of University or through computer.
- **Other features**

There are also other facilities available on this website:

  - University Journal: This is the monthly Urdu newsletter of university Jamia Nama containing important news and detail of various events about university. Soft copies of previous issues are also made available on the University's website.
  - The Website contains details and particulars of university's alumni.

## Future Endeavors

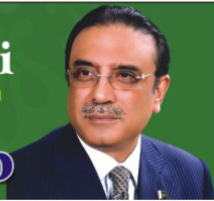
- Technology driven Distance Education
- JICA Supported Projects
- Centre for National Curriculum Studies
- 24 English Language Teaching Programmes for Radio/TV delivery, sponsored by USAID.
- Science/Computer Science, Web-delivered Courses
- FM Radio Broadcast License granted by PEMRA Frequency Allocation and procurement of equipment under process.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education
- Earthquake Special Financial Assistance, Disaster / Environmental Management.



A US Professor taking live class from USA



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## Muhammad Arif Hameed



### Chief Executive/ Managing Director

Mr. Muhammad Arif Hameed took charge as the Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer of the Company on April 27, 2011. Mr. Hameed is on the Boards of Sui Southern Gas Company Limited, Interstate Gas Systems (Pvt.) Limited, the Petroleum Institute of Pakistan and LUMS. He also holds the position of Managing Director/CEO of Sui Northern LPG-LNG (Pvt.) Limited; a wholly owned subsidiary of SNGPL. Mr. Hameed has an extensive experience of more than 30 years in the fields of distribution, billing, sales, logistics support, procurement and legal affairs. A mechanical engineer by profession, Mr. Hameed is registered with the Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC). He also holds a Masters in Administrative Sciences and is a law graduate from the University of Punjab, Lahore.

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF SNGPL DURING THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT TENURE

SNGPL is always committed to progress. Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) is the largest integrated gas transmission and distribution company which is

currently serving more than 3.9 million consumers in north and central Pakistan through an extensive network in Punjab, Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa and Azad Jammu & Kashmir. The Company has over 48 years of experience in the operation and maintenance of high-pressure gas transmission and distribution systems. It has also expanded its activities as an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor to be able to undertake the planning, designing and construction of pipelines, both for itself and other organizations.

SNGPL was incorporated as a private limited company in 1963 and converted into a public limited company in January 1964 under the Companies Act, 1913 (now the Companies Ordinance, 1984) and is now listed on all three Stock Exchanges of the country.



The Company, in line with its mission statement, is committed to delivering natural gas to all doorsteps in its chosen area by optimally employing technological, human and organizational resources, best practices and high ethical standards.

The present democratic government remains committed to providing gas to the general public. During the three year tenure of the present government, SNGPL's transmission

and distribution mains and services network has expanded by 22,474 Km (25% of total network) besides changing the lives of 773,921 families (20% of total consumers) by during their new gas connections. During the tenure under discussion,



more than 700 new towns, villages, District Head Quarters (DHQs) & Tehsil Head Quarters (THQs) (52%



of total) were connected with the existing system. A total of 2,205 towns, villages, DHQs and THQs now exist on the Company's network and are being facilitated with natural gas facility at their door step.

Our consumers are important to us and customer satisfaction has always been a core value in SNGPL. The Company has over 152 offices in its franchised area of operation that receive and rectify complaints

from any of our more than 3.9 million consumers. These offices operate round the clock to handle emergencies. SNGPL has also set up a centralized call centre to receive all types of complaints and to give information related to services



provided by the Company. The call centre can be accessed through a Universal Access Number (UAN),



1199, from any mobile or landline number within our franchise area at local call rates. To satisfy our valued customers, the call centre has also been assigned to obtain feedback from complainants.

We also thank the Government for its support as the Government has always played a key role in improving the Company's recovery position. Keeping in view the Government's instructions, and with the change of our Managing

Director, SNGPL has been able to reduce its overdue receivables from Rs. 29 billion to Rs. 20 billion; a reduction of over 31%.

Another major achievement of the Government is the restoration of those employees in SNGPL who were retrenched by the previous Government. Nearly 1,000 employees were restored in order to support their families and to reduce the unemployment level in Pakistan.

Moreover, the people's government has also sacrificed 12% of its shareholding in SNGPL in the favor of Company employees without any consideration. The objective for distribution of these shares was to give effective and efficient employment to the Company employees to encourage their loyalty and commitment for improving the efficiency of the Company. This ownership has given them further motivation because only they can take care of their assets. The shares were distributed amongst 7,044 employees under the Benazir Employees Stock Option Scheme (BESOS).

### SNGPL PLANS A BRIGHT FUTURE

As always, SNGPL is committed to be the leading integrated natural gas provider in the region. By providing natural gas to all its consumers, SNGPL seeks to improve the quality of life of its customers and achieve maximum benefit for all its stakeholders.

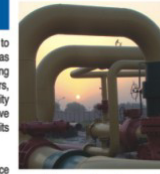
Natural gas is becoming a scarce commodity due to a continuously widening gap between the gas demand and supply. In order to address this issue, SNGPL has formed a wholly owned subsidiary company viz. Sui Northern LPG-LNG (Private) Company in

July, 2011 under the guidance of the Government of Pakistan. The subsidiary company shall undertake the business of storage, marketing and air mix supply in its area of operation. This subsidiary company will help SNGPL to enhance its profitability and, in addition, bridge the gap between the demand and supply of natural gas.

SNGPL is working to inject 500 MMCFD LNG into its network to mitigate the energy shortage in the country. This entails the laying of over 350km x 36" dia cross country gas pipeline from Karachi to Sawan via Nawabshah. Moreover, the Company is also pursuing to undertake the supply of Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG-Air Mix) as replacement of natural gas.

Spade-work on the Iran-Pakistan (IP) Gas Pipeline project is also underway and it is hoped that the Company would be able to get an additional gas supply of 500 MMCFD through this project in the coming years.

Responsibility lies on all of us. We know that as we grow, we will face challenges in growing, prospering and remaining sustainable and we



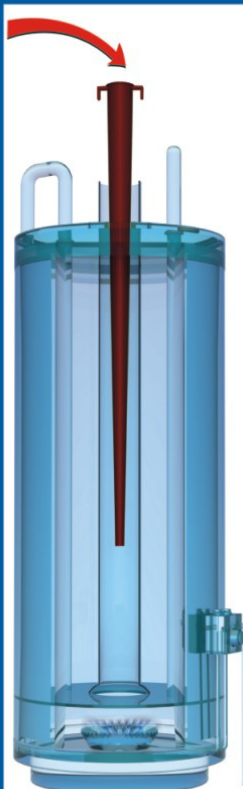
are neither complacent nor naive. We face challenging times ahead and we will do everything we can to help our consumers and the economy of Pakistan by providing efficient services. If we work together, we think the outcome can



be positive for stakeholders, gas consumers, the society and the Company. We will continue to support of the authorities and their input as we move forward in our responsibility to deliver an uninterrupted supply to our consumers. However, the constraints on supply are beyond our control. We urge our consumers to use natural

درخواست گزاران  
(برائے حصول گیس کنکشن)  
متوجہ ہوں!  
میں سوئی گیس کنکشن کے حصول کے لئے درخواست فارم  
کے ساتھ تادرات تصدیق شدہ شناختی کارڈ لازم ہے۔

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- SNGPL recommends manufacturers and consumers to install Conical Baffle in their geysers and save on gas bills

Conical Baffles may be purchased from SNGPL's Regional Offices. These are also available in the market with geyser manufacturers/sellers.



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Helpline: 1199

www.sngpl.com.pk

## Conserving for a cause!

Act like a responsible citizen for  
the prosperity of all

At SNGPL, we believe in the cause of ending the energy crisis in Pakistan and standing behind our people at every step. It is our moral duty to use our natural resources responsibly and making sure that everybody gets an equal share. The prosperity of Pakistan and its industry is dependent on your contribution.

Together with you, Together with Pakistan



SUI NORTHERN GAS PIPELINES LIMITED

In case of gas leakage, immediately call our Helpline: 1199  
www.sngpl.com.pk



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan

## Presidential Leadership



### HBFC's revival - Working towards providing better housing to the nation



**Azhar Ali Jaffri**  
Chairman, HBFC

The housing sector is believed to affect an economy in various ways, one of which is socio-economic linkage. It implies that if majority of the population has access to adequate housing, they are more likely to participate economically, socially and politically in their communities. Housing sector poses substantial potential for employment generation for the poor segments of the society. Nearly 60 to 70 industries are linked, with the housing and construction sector in Pakistan, thus providing substantial additional employment opportunities by contributing through a higher multiplier effect with

a host of beneficial forward and backward linkages in the economy. With high employment opportunities and growth rate, the Government of Pakistan stipulates that increasing the housing supply can not only reduce the housing shortages, but also give a boost to the 60 plus allied industries associated with it. According to the World Bank, House Building Finance Company Limited (HBFC) (previously House Building Finance Corporation Limited) is the only institution that caters to the financing needs of middle and low income groups in the country, handling has 76.67 percent of the total number of mortgage clients. Given that overall Pakistan has the lowest outreach in South Asia (after Afghanistan), HBFC has come out as the biggest housing finance institution because of its huge outreach compared to the other housing finance providers. It would therefore appear that HBFC is the key housing finance institution that needs to be strengthened

and supported to effectively address the housing shortage issue. Urban growth is a result of combination of factors namely geographical location, natural population growth, rural-to-urban migration, infrastructure development, national policies, corporate strategies and other major economic forces. Keeping in view the rapid urbanization of population, the need for the government and financial institutions to respond adequately and timely to this resultant increase in demand is critical. With the housing need at its peak, the House Building Finance Company Limited (HBFC) has revised itself to cater to the need of the nation. The HBFC Board has undertaken a major management change to transform HBFC into a streamlined, self-sustaining, efficient and customer-focused housing finance institution. With strong support from the Ministry of Finance, State Bank of Pakistan and the

present Government, HBFC has revamped its strategy with the goal of playing a leading role in addressing the critical issue of housing shortage. The goals of the transformation are multiple, in addition to streamlining processes, minimize redundancies and bring about a reduction in major operational expenses. Additionally, by focusing on the development of products and lending policies that are manageable and not detrimental to their clients in the long-term, HBFC is poised itself to become a self-sustaining, forward looking and socially responsible organization. This transformation, already demonstrating tangible results, was designed to bring about far-reaching reforms in every segment of the organization, and in every sphere of operation. These operational spheres include Credit & Recoveries, Internal Audit, Legal, Finance Administration, Human Resources, Business Development &

Customer Services, Strategy & Marketing/PR, Corporate Affairs, Risk Management and IT. Significant achievements have been made especially during the last one perhaps the most important one being that after a span of four years, HBFC has turned around from a loss-making entity into a sustainable financially viable institution without unremitting efforts of the HBFC team. In the financial year 2010, HBFC had achieved a profit after tax of Rs. 113 million compared to the loss after tax

of Rs. 109 million in the previous year and furthermore, on track this year. HBFC is committed to address the housing deficit issue of Pakistan which is evident from its recent move to write-off the loans of earthquake affected borrowers of pre-earthquake period. This is also in line with HBFC's corporate social responsibility programme that earlier witnessed the organization contributing Rs 100 million to the Prime Minister's Flood Relief Fund

in 2010, and earmarking another Rs 25 million so far in emergency food and medical supplies for the people affected by the floods this year. HBFC is thus determined to carry through the transformation and make the institution the pride of the government and of the country. It is also focusing on keeping its business aligned and ensures its social responsibility mandate, by providing affordable housing for lower and middle socio-economic sectors.

### FBR: On path of Reforms

**Majeed-ur-Rehman Talpur** Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) government's main revenue collection body which is responsible for levy and collection of federal taxes. FBR's revenue collection growth in FY11 was 17.4%, the highest in the last three years (15.2% in FY09; 14.3% in FY10) with a tax-to-GDP ratio hovering around 9%. Curtailing the high fiscal deficit by increasing tax revenue is a key challenge faced by the Pakistan economy for achieving macroeconomic stability and ensuring self sufficiency. Initiatives taken by FBR during the last three years include major structural and organizational reforms which are expected to lead to an increase in the tax-to-GDP ratio. During the last three years, substantial progress has been achieved under the Administration Reform Program for infrastructure development and increasing trust between the public and Government. Tax Reform Initiatives undertaken by FBR is the organizational reforms for integration and harmonization of the income tax and sales tax administration and laws, and the creation of an Inland Revenue Service. A professional audit of tax administration based on functional lines has been established which entails a unified business processes audit, enforcement, collection, and registration. Taxpayers have a single point of contact with the authorities. Another major achievement has been the development of a fully automated refund processing system for sales tax to ensure expeditious settlement of refund claims. This has resulted in a reduction of pending refund claims by 48% and a growth of 92% in the amount of sales tax refunds. Development of an electronic payment refund system is under process and is expected to be completed by early next year. FBR has centralized cheque at Islamabad which is posing a serious issue to taxpayers within the seven days of clearance of claims. A similar process for

income tax is under development. A risk based audit has been reintroduced to accompany the self assessment scheme and to overcome weak tax compliance. A centralized audit force has been constituted at FBR to help identify cases to be audited by conducting sectoral risk analysis. FBR has initiated a major move to broaden the tax base and has initiated focus on acquiring third party data in an effort to identify potential taxpayers. National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) has also identified 700,000 potential taxpayers through data-mining on 83 million CNIC holders. During the last three years, documentation of the economy, building human and institutional capacity and increasing trust between the public and Government. Tax Reform Initiatives undertaken by FBR is the organizational reforms for integration and harmonization of the income tax and sales tax administration and laws, and the creation of an Inland Revenue Service. A professional audit of tax administration based on functional lines has been established which entails a unified business processes audit, enforcement, collection, and registration. Taxpayers have a single point of contact with the authorities. Another major achievement has been the development of a fully automated refund processing system for sales tax to ensure expeditious settlement of refund claims. This has resulted in a reduction of pending refund claims by 48% and a growth of 92% in the amount of sales tax refunds. Development of an electronic payment refund system is under process and is expected to be completed by early next year. FBR has centralized cheque at Islamabad which is posing a serious issue to taxpayers within the seven days of clearance of claims. A similar process for

process of acquiring and improving technology for preventing smuggling and diversion of Afghan transit goods into Pakistan as well as automating customs clearance procedures supported with strong post-clearance audit controls. In an effort to provide relief to the low income earners, the limit of taxable income has been enhanced from Rs.200,000/- to Rs.300,000/- for salaried class and from Rs.100,000/- to Rs.300,000/- for the non-salaried taxpayers. Through this measure relief has been provided to 350,479 low income business taxpayers and 422,818 salaried taxpayers. In pursuance of Prime Minister's Relief Package to rehabilitate the economy of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, FATA and PATA, several measures to provide relief to industrial

and commercial taxpayers have also been taken. Outreach Programme of FATE Wing, FBR has launched a series of interactive seminars with representative tax bodies in all the major cities of the country. The objective of this initiative is to create an environment of mutual trust between the tax collectors and taxpayers. This is indeed crucial for the refinement of the tax system and creation of a better tax compliant culture. The last few years have been challenging for FBR with number of structural and leadership changes including the integration and harmonization of the income tax and sales tax administration and laws, and the creation of an Inland Revenue Service. Managing this change appropriately is important for delivering best value.

constituency of reform and improving the trust deficit is at the heart of the reform strategy. Government policies need to be delivered on time, on budget and according to expectations. A whole-of-Government approach needs to be adopted with effective implementation of reform with robust reporting and monitoring arrangements. Continued improvement in the institutional and human resource infrastructure capacity will remain to be crucial in sustaining the initiatives highlighted above. The last few years have been challenging for FBR with number of structural and leadership changes including the integration and harmonization of the income tax and sales tax administration and laws, and the creation of an Inland Revenue Service. Managing this change appropriately is important for delivering best value.

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- 40 year of people service
- Subsidy of Rs. 6 Billion for people
- Upto 15% special discount during Ramadan
- More than 15000 workers

**Utility Stores Corporation of Pakistan**  
Ministry of Industries, Government of Pakistan

**FBR**  
PAKISTAN

Revenue Division  
**Federal Board of Revenue**  
Government of Pakistan

## Salaried Individuals

# Date of Filing of Income Tax Returns Extended to 25th October, 2011

Salaried individuals have always been seen and acknowledged as the most compliant taxpayers of the nation. It's time to prove the same yet again by fulfilling your national and legal obligation.

**Annex-D is applicable to all Individual Taxpayers**

**Why wait for the last date?** e-file through <https://e.fbr.gov.pk> Today

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LAST DATE EXTENDED TO

25<sup>th</sup>

OCTOBER



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## Fatima Jinnah Women University

**F**atima Jinnah Women University is a unique, innovative, creative and practical organization, having female students of diverse cultures from all over Pakistan. The University provides an environment that enables students to develop their academic, professional and spiritual potential. Fatima Jinnah Women University has been established in the premises of the Old Presidency Building in Rawalpindi. The first Women University was inaugurated on August 6, 1998. Classes were initiated on December 28, 1998 and the first session graduated in September 2001. Students have been coming from all over the country as far as Baluchistan, Southern Most Punjab and Sindh, as well as Gulf States. Prof. Dr. Samina Amin Qadir is the third Vice Chancellor of Fatima Jinnah Women University.

President of Pakistan Mr. Asif Ali Zardari is a great supporter of the women education and on the occasion of World's Teacher's Day he said that "Women empowerment and gender equality is all about human rights that lie at the heart of development. Efforts for gender equality are the key to improve economic, political and social conditions in the country. The comments of President Asif Ali Zardari regarding women empowerment through education are a source of inspiration for Fatima Jinnah Women University faculty, staff and students. Chancellor FJWU/Governor Punjab Sardar Muhammad Latif Khosa on his visit to FJWU assured the university administration his level best to get the funds released for new building

London, UK. This specialized professional M. Phil degree aims to build a culture for women, which enable them to take on leadership roles in Higher Education in the 21st Century. Ph. D. Program: The Ph.D. program is multi disciplinary keeping in view the vision of FJWU. The Ph.D. is offered in



Prof. Dr. Samina Amin Qadir  
Vice Chancellor

areas with a strong doctoral faculty i.e. Environmental Sciences, English Language and Literature, Economics. The Ph.D. degree has 48 credit hours of courses, preferably taken within the first two years of study. It is a program requiring full time student enrollment for the compulsory courses during the first year of study. Entrance requirement is as per HEC criteria.

**Facilities at FJWU:**  
FJWU provides Residential Facilities (hostels), Day Care Center, University Clinic, Bank (First Women Bank), Placement Center, Radio Station, Library and Gymnasium. Other facilities available at FJWU includes Academic Block II consisting of Library and Lecture Theaters,

Communication Sciences Block consisting of Television Studios, Radio Station and Lecture Theaters, while more new high tech labs will also be setup in near future. Sciences Block and Environmental Sciences Labs are operational to help students do their research work.

**Voice of Women (VOW):** The FJWU campus Radio VOW started its transmission on February 23, 2006. Radio VOW (96.6 FM) aims at becoming a center of excellence in journalism training through producing professional women journalists by equipping them with skills that will help them enter mainstream journalism.

There is also a Women Resource and Research Center (WRR) that was established in 1999 to sensitize women on gender issues.

The Center was renamed as Women Research and Resource Center to emphasize research in various gender and social issues which reflect on the academic and professional development of women.

It provides (research on various issues), training in the form of workshops and seminars, teaching of short courses in summer and networking with distinguished scholars and speakers. The center offers the following course about various gender oriented development issues:  
a) Women in Development: This is an awareness-raising course, which sensitize the graduate women to their role in personal, social and national development. This is a mandatory course to all graduate students in FJWU.

b) Gender, Youth and Development: This is an awareness-raising course designed for undergraduates.

FJWU has a Collaboration and Linkages Center (CLC) that has enabled it to build functional and institutional relations with universities of USA, Canada, Sweden, China and United Kingdom. Apart from international institutions, FJWU also has collaboration with different national universities in Pakistan including National University of Sciences & Technology, Islamabad, Bahuddin Zakriya University and University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad. These links have been developed to meet the capacity building of students and faculty, enhancement and strengthening of the research and development (R&D) base in the university and introduction of the innovative international inputs into the university vision. University also has active collaboration with national and international organizations including Pre-Step (USAID), Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), British Council (BC), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Lok Virsa, World Bank, UNESCO, Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce & Industry (RCCI) are some of the few.

**Planning for New Campus:**  
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi has planned a new campus near Chakri Road 16 km away from the main city campus. An area of 2300 kanals has been given by the government to construct this new campus.

## MESSAGE



Salim H. Mandvi Wala  
Chairman, BOI

**T**he government's broad based and comprehensive privatisation program, its attractive, liberal investment policy and the exciting investment opportunities in Pakistan today have yielded record results. It became possible because of the consistency and continuity of the policies.

A sound investment climate requires sufficient macroeconomic stability before microeconomic policies will gain much traction. Pakistan compares favorably to most South Asian countries in terms of time and costs required to start up a business. In addition, entry has become easier to be the apex body for fulfillment of long efforts are coming up with vibrant organization as envisioned by the President of Pakistan, H.E. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, a part of the world, Pakistan has an Investment has gone through a transformation in its structure and a prime location in the heart of Asia. Pakistan's ideal location gives her access to all the growing markets opportunity to deliver its functions more efficiently and effectively. In this increasingly globalized world where no successful economy can flourish without a strong and interactive relation among the institutions to create simplicity and and to repatriate the desirable amount facilitation to the local and foreign business men. I applaud the efforts made by the President of Pakistan to work for strengthening the economy even in such unstable Zones which will further attract the confidence of local and foreign foreign investment to which the BOI assures its full cooperation and support. The BOI has also adopted a policy of public-private partnerships providing all assistance to the local and foreign investors without any discrimination in a level-playing atmosphere. Pakistan is an investor's friendly destination where they can expand their operations, start their new ventures and make out profits in a competitive environment as more than 700 multinational companies are successfully operating in Pakistan.

## A Decade of Excellence Fatima Jinnah Women University

fulfilling its commitment to the Higher education of Women in Pakistan



## Fatima Jinnah Women University

By the Grace of Almighty Allah Fatima Jinnah Women University has completed eleven years. In this short span of time, FJWU has grown exponentially and has earned a reputation for excellence in teaching and research nationally and internationally. As an institution, it has contributed immensely in nation building and development by providing trained professional women as an important human resource for all fields in various capacities. FJWU graduates have been successfully working in all sectors and are providing support and leadership to their families and communities.

With more than 5,000 students from diverse backgrounds and cultures enrolled currently, FJWU provides a stimulating and interesting environment that enables its students to develop their academic, moral, physical, professional, and spiritual potential to the optimum.

FJWU endeavors to provide an outstanding environment for learning and research in diverse and innovative areas to contribute at national and international levels. It offers Bachelor's, Master's and Higher Degree Programs in various disciplines, both, innovative and traditional besides being job-oriented also. Some core courses offered across the board are unique to FJWU only. Moreover, community work and internship are compulsory degree requirements.

FJWU has been successful in attracting foreign qualified faculty with extensive training and experience from different countries who make use of latest pedagogical techniques for teaching the courses offered at FJWU.

The University has an extensive information resource in print and electronic media with a library that has a collection of more than 35,000 printed books. FJWU also provides access to over 45,000 e-books and 23,000 international e-journals through HEC digital library. FJWU has well equipped and State of Art Computer Labs and Laboratories.

Co-curricular activities form an integral part of the curriculum, giving the University an air of festivity amidst the challenging academic calendar.

To add value to the quality of education, a Quality Enhancement Cell is fully functional to assist the academic departments at FJWU.

FJWU is in process of establishing its campus II at Chakri Road, Rawalpindi. Sixteen kilometers away from the city campus, the university plans to set up a fully residential campus spread over 286.50 acres of land with over 2 million sq ft of covered area. This new campus is designed to cater the requirements of over 30,000 students, expected to be enrolled by the year 2030.

In short, FJWU encourages wider participation in higher education by offering opportunities and support to those who have the potential to benefit from it by raising their aspirations to use their capacities for success.

- Disciplines**
- Behavioral Sciences
  - Business Administration
  - Communication Sciences
  - Computer Arts
  - Defense and Diplomatic Studies
  - Economics
  - Education
  - English
  - Fine Arts
  - Islamic Studies
  - Mathematics
  - Software Engineering
  - Public Administration

## Master Plan and Proposed Facilities of Fatima Jinnah Women University

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Academic Blocks (Faculty in Numbers) | Media Center                     |
| Girls Hostel                         | Students Support Center          |
| Residential Administration           | Administration Block             |
| (1,148 Units)                        | Cafeteria                        |
| Vice Chancellor's House              | Mosque                           |
| Medical College                      | Bachelors Officers Hostel        |
| Teaching Hospital                    | Boys High School                 |
| Law College                          | Girls High School                |
| Auditorium                           | Junior School for Boys and Girls |
| P.A. Directorate                     | Shopping Mall                    |
| Library                              | Health Center                    |
| Communication Operation Center       | Community Center                 |



Aerial View of Master Plan of FJWU

**Fatima Jinnah Women University**  
extends heartfelt  
**Congratulations**

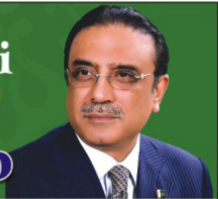
to Asif Ali Zardari on 3 years successful completion.



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari

President Islamic Republic of Pakistan

## Presidential Leadership



### Message



Zafarullah Khan  
I.G. NH&MP

It is a matter of great honour for me that National Highways and Motorway Police has achieved the objectives envisaged at the time of its creation in 1997. In a short span of 13 years, the officers have not only achieved high standards of policing, but also maintained the values. The force has not only been responsible for establishing a standard but also has been successful in maintaining it as

well as raising the bar. Effective enforcement, diligent service, courteous conduct, integrity and mass awareness through education and briefings are some of the hallmarks of this force. The consistent commitment of the NH&MP officers towards road users is highly commendable. They have indeed introduced a new public friendly approach. This is evident from the positive feedback and accolades that the force has received from all quarters especially the road users, President Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the democratic government of Pakistan. The NH&MP has instilled respect for law among all motorists, irrespective of their status. This equal application of law has been one of the hallmarks of the force. Therefore, National Highways and Motorway Police can justifiably take pride in its comparison to any public friendly and efficient police force in the world in terms of integrity, honesty and professionalism.

It was a matter of great pride for us at NH&MP, when this arm of law enforcement was declared as the only corruption free department in Pakistan. This department indeed serves as a role model for other organizations. The force realizes that proper training and investing in its workforce will eventually prove to be fruitful and hence we sent our officers for trainings abroad. The fact that our officers are trained from the prestigious academies of countries like UK, Germany and France, the officers of the force now have exposure, training background and a positive mindset, which is helping them perform their duties with full zeal and enthusiasm. Now we are proud to have our own training center imparting quality training to the new workforce and grooming a force which is second to none. Our training excellence is being acknowledged beyond

boundaries and other countries as taking inspiration from us. As time brings us new challenges, the dynamics of our service are also being redefined, especially with reference to the security situation. Terrorism poses grave threats to the entire society, and particularly so to the people in police service. The NH&MP are no exception. To be able to cope with the challenge, the National Highways and Motorway Police are employing all possible resources. The force is bravely facing the menace of terrorism and has rendered valuable services in this regard. Going beyond the call of duty, the force contributed in a big way to aid the affected of last year's floods. As a part of social responsibility, our participation in polio eradication drive through immunization campaigns has been appreciated at international forums. The National Highways and Motorway Police received accolades for re-uniting the hundreds of lost/kidnapped

children with their parents. Motorway Police have also shown excellent performance in recovering hundreds of stolen/snatched vehicles. Providing help and guidance to the commuters, besides their counseling and education has been the hallmark of the NH&MP and it should be continued in all circumstances. The force by design was created for a proactive role in a people-friendly mode and I am thankful to the Almighty that our efforts are paying dividend as the force continues to live up to expectations. This exceptional performance of the National Highways and Motorway Police is a result of politeness, veracity and commitment towards duty. I pray to Almighty Allah to provide us the strength, courage and wisdom to achieve our noble objectives of saving lives, serving people and keeping the flag of Pakistan high.

## National Highway Authority

By Arshad Muneer

### A Success Story

A modern and well integrated communication system plays a vital part in Socio-Economic development of a country. Pakistan enjoys a unique geo-strategic location in this part of the world and in order to achieve maximum benefit from its position, the present government is accorded high priority to the development of communication sector. National Highway Authority today stands for modernity,

launched 40 new development projects covering a length of above 1000 km including a number of bridges, flyovers & interchanges. New projects include commencement of work on Khanewal-Multan and Faisalabad-Gojra sections of M-4 (Faisalabad - Khanewal - Multan Motorway, 241 km), Sukkur Shikarpur Jacobabad (4-Lane N-65), etc. The GoP has recently federalized following five roads of Sindh with complete transfer of Right-of-Way

f. Fatalities per 100 km on N-5 decreased by 63% from 107 to 39 far exceeding the target of 96 fatalities. **Baluchistan** GoP through NHA is accorded maximum attention to the development of national highways in Baluchistan. Once fully developed, this network will transform the socio-economic conditions by integrating the masses with mainstream development profile.

a. N-25 linking Karachi with Quetta via M-8. g. M-8 linking Gwadar with Ratodero via N-85 & N-30. h. N-10 linking Karachi with Gwadar & further upto Jiwani on one side and Gald on Iranian border. NHA network plays a major role in the all-weather reliability, reduced transportation costs and increased access to markets for local produce and products, access to new employment centers, employment of local workers on the project, better access to health care and other social services, strengthening of local economies etc. The launching of new projects also entails creation of direct & indirect thousands of job opportunities, which the masses so desperately need. Keeping in view the futuristic economic needs of the country, Ministry of Communication through National Highway Authority is working on an action plan to develop National Trade Corridor (NTC) within country. It will not only facilitate the national, regional and international trade but also create a lot of job opportunities in the country and will usher our country into a new era of economic and financial activity. NTC envisages international standard road network from the roof of the world, Khunjer Pass to ports of Karachi and Gawadar and Border with Iran. Government has earmarked Rs 366 billion for the NTC project and the construction work on the highways, expressways and motorways is underway.



President Asif Ali Zardari offering dua after the inauguration of Baba Frid Bridge.

efficiency and quality, and as a world class organization, NHA is striving to provide an efficient road communication infrastructure to the nation. Established in 1978 as the National Highway Board, it has evolved into the National Highway Authority in 1991 through an Act of Parliament, and now has the responsibility to plan, construct, operate, maintain and repair National Highways, Motorways and strategic roads. From only around 50,000 km in 1947, Pakistan's current road network is now more than 260,000 km. This includes NHA network of around 12,000 km, which despite being merely 4% of the overall road network takes 80% of Pakistan's commercial traffic.

(RoW) to NHA for construction as per NHA standards, which are ongoing:-  
a. Larkana Kamber Shahdadkot (50 km, N-455).  
b. Larkana Moenjodaro upto Airport (28 km, N-155).  
c. Sakran & Shaheed Benazirabad (35 km, N-305).  
d. Larkana Nasirabad via Rasheed Waggon (34 km, N-255).  
e. Ratodero-Naudero including 2 km internal road (18 km, N-655).

For the first time in the history of Pakistan, NHA, despite financial constraints, is simultaneously constructing 11 Bridges across major Rivers.  
**Lowari Tunnel Project**  
NHA has previously constructed Lowari tunnel as "Rail" Tunnel. However, on the directions of current Government, the project has been converted into "Road" Tunnel. This will maximize comfort not only for locals but in the long run will also open up an alternate road trade link with the landlocked Central Asian Republics. 53% of the work on the project has been completed and the remaining work will be completed in next three years.

**NHA's Completed Projects-**  
During the last three and half year a total of 41 construction projects have been completed by NHA costing Rs 74 billion. NHA has completed 5 projects in Sindh costing Rs. 15,486 million, 9 projects in Baluchistan worth Rs.15,138 million, 11 projects in KPK/GB costing Rs. 16,405 million, 11 projects in Punjab worth Rs. 20,927 million and 5 projects relate to National Highway Improvement Program (NHIP) costing Rs. 5,677 million. Recently completed projects include:-  
i. Lakhri Naudero Larkana (Pack-I) (N-105).  
ii. Kalat-Khad Koocha (ICB-I) (N-25).  
iii. Pleri-Gabd Section (N-10).  
iv. Link / Service Road to adjoining villages (M-8).  
v. Moosa Pak Shaheed Bridge (Aimanwala, River Sutlej).  
vi. Thakot Bridge (River Indus, Karakoram Highway (KKH)).  
vii. Pir Noori Badshah (Tarrap) Bridge (River Soan).  
viii. 4-Lane Underpass at Wah, Taxila (N-5).  
New Development Projects & Ongoing Schemes  
Since Mar-2008, NHA has

improvements through Highway Rehabilitation Project  
The World Bank Mission, which recently reviewed the project, has conveyed that NHA has been able to achieve Project Development Objectives (PDO). Major achievements include:-  
a. Road network in poor/very poor condition reduced from 49% to 40.9%.  
b. Average network-level roughness reduced from 5.4 IRI (International Roughness Index) to 4.2 IRI against target of 4.4 IRI. c. Karachi-Peshawar travel time reduced by 16%, from 47 hours to 39 hours exceeding the target of 42 hours.

Quetta via Khuzdar & Kalat.  
b. N-30 linking Basima with Khuzdar.  
c. N-50 linking DI Khan with Quetta via Zhub.  
d. N-65 linking Sukkur with Quetta via Sibi.  
e. N-70 linking Multan with Quetta via DG Khan & Loralai.



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**3 Years**  
of success

2009	2010	2011
<b>Three Successful Years of Progressive Democracy &amp; Determined Leadership</b>		

NHA congratulates the President of Pakistan on completing the three victorious years of leading the country with courage and dedication. During this reign, the government has extended its full support to many NHA projects. The National Highway Authority has achieved new heights of success during this period and it continues to progress. NHA extends its best wishes and support to the Government of Pakistan.

Province	Projects	Km	Rs in B
Punjab	22	723	45
Sindh	14	995	56
KP/GB & AJK	17	831	72
Balochistan	12	1360	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3909</b>	<b>232</b>

**ONGOING PROJECTS**

- A total of 41 construction projects have been completed by NHA during the last three years costing Rs 74 billion.
- Since Mar-2008, NHA has launched/awarded 40 development projects covering a length of above 1000 km inclusive of a number of bridges, flyovers & interchanges.
- Recently completed projects include:-
  - Lakhri - Naudero - Larkana (Pack-I) (N-105).
  - Kalat - Khad Koocha (ICB-I) (N-25).
  - Pleri - Gald Section (N-10).
  - Moosa Pak Shaheed Bridge (Aimanwala, River Sutlej).
  - Thakot Bridge on River Indus, KKH.
  - Pir Noori Badshah (Tarrap) Bridge (River Soan).
  - 4-Lane Underpass at Wah, Taxila (N-5).

**Some of the major projects under the current Government:**

- Utilization / Rehabilitation of Larkana-Mohenjodaro Road
- Gharo-Keti Bunder Road
- Rehabilitation / upgradation of Ratodero - Naudero Road
- Bridge over river Indus connecting Larkana and Khairpur
- Widening & Improvement of Qila Saifullah-Zhub Section (N-50)
- Faisalabad- Gojra (M-4)
- Peshawar Northern Bypass
- Leftover Works of Turbat-Hoshab Section

**National Highway Authority**  
Government of Pakistan  
www.nha.gov.pk

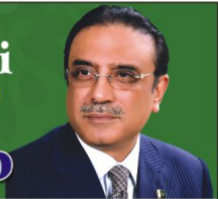
NHA and the Government of Pakistan Struggling together for a Better future







# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## GWADAR PORT AUTHORITY

**D**ue to economic, commercial and strategic reasons, development of Gwadar Port was initiated.

\* There has been a dire need to exploit Pakistan's western seaboard i.e. The vast Mekran coast where natural protected and deeper waters are available.

\* Rapid development in gulf region have only encouraged Pakistan's participation into regional sea trade logistics.

\* A new port will help exploit its geo-strategic position in region as an alternate hub.

\* State of the art transshipment facilities in region can be offered.

\* A platform for transit traffic for C.A.R. & land locked countries is also required.

\* There is a need for relieving port congestion & overcoming development impediments at two Karachi ports.

\* Studies for a third Commercial port as alternate to KPT underway as early as 1964.

\* Since early 60's, to meet Pakistan's growing commercial, geo-political & strategic requirements, a deep draft port at Sonmiani bay was studied but not implemented.

\* In 1973/74 port Qasim was studied & primarily built as a second port by 1978/79 essentially to serve steel mills but provide 8 nos. Commercial berths or marginal wharf as an advantage due to available channel.

\* In 1974/75 planning division commissioned a full fledged study of entire mekran coast. Tci examined following sites:

pani gwadar  
omara jiwani  
hingol gadani  
omara & gwadar were recommended as optimum

Provision of employment opportunities for the local people

Serve as an alternate port in emergency

Scope of Work

**PHASE I SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETED**

3 multipurpose berths.

Length of berths 602 m.

One 100m service berth.

4.5 KM Long Approach Channel dredged TO 11.5m

12.5m

Turning basin 450 m dia

Related port infrastructure and port handling equipment

**FINANCIAL DETAILS**

PHASE I CHINESE GRANT US\$18M

NEW GRANT ASSISTANCE US\$31M

NEW INTEREST FREE LOAN US\$31M

GOVT. CONCESSIONAL LOAN US\$58M

Equipment Infrastructure

Road Links

Mekran Coastal Highway Completed

Gwadar Jivani Gabd - Karachi

Gwadar Ratodero Express Highway June, 2007

Gwadar Turbat Awaran Khuzdar Shahdaddock - Ratodero

Gwadar Quetta Bypass June, 2007

Gwadar Turbat Panjgur Kharan Nushki Quetta.

Gwadar Town Gwadar Port Bypass June, 2007

RAILWAY

Gwadar Panjgur Dalbadin June, 2007

Gwadar Panjgur Dalbadin Quetta/Chamman Master Plan

6 pre-qualified bidders invited to Bid

Arther D. Little (Singapore)

BearingPoint (USA)

Cullen Grummit (Australia)

Halcrow Group (UK)

Lyon Associates (USA)

Petrosin Group (Singapore)

Revised tender issued in May, 2005

Terms of Reference

Development of Infrastructure

Identifying and Preparing TOR for Port Operator

Marketing Strategy for the port

Develop plan for the development of Communication Links Special Economic Zone

PC 1 of the land for SEZ submitted by GPA

Discussion held with CDWP on May 20th, 2005.

Discussion summary

Government of Balochistan to provide land as well as Mullah Bund area

Requested funds to be made available by the Federal Government.



\* Development of a port will uplift Balochistan province's socio economic conditions

\* A futuristic port which meets growing trade requirement of Pakistan and region

\* To provide an impetus to investors who may capitalize funds on lines of Dubai, Salalah, Singapore & Hong Kong. A tax haven with concessions and incentives

locations in order of merit.

**OBJECTIVES**

Attracting transit and transshipment trade

Serve as a regional hub port

Help in poverty alleviation by opening up remote areas for development

Socio-economic uplift of the province

Establishment of shipping related service industries

BYER'S CREDIT US\$ 60 M

Subtotal US\$ 198 M

PAKISTAN IN LC (RS 3000 MILLION)

US\$ 50 M

TOTAL US\$ 248 M

PHASE I EXTENSION

Deepening of Channel to 14.5m.

Installation of "Ship to Shore" (STS) Container Gantries

Additional Port Handling

Equipment Infrastructure

Road Links

Mekran Coastal Highway Completed

Gwadar Jivani Gabd - Karachi

Gwadar Ratodero Express Highway June, 2007

Gwadar Turbat Awaran Khuzdar Shahdaddock - Ratodero

Gwadar Quetta Bypass June, 2007

Gwadar Turbat Panjgur Kharan Nushki Quetta.

Gwadar Town Gwadar Port Bypass June, 2007

RAILWAY

Gwadar Panjgur Dalbadin June, 2007

Gwadar Panjgur Dalbadin Quetta/Chamman Master Plan

6 pre-qualified bidders invited to Bid

Arther D. Little (Singapore)

BearingPoint (USA)

Cullen Grummit (Australia)

Halcrow Group (UK)

Lyon Associates (USA)

Petrosin Group (Singapore)

Revised tender issued in May, 2005

Terms of Reference

Development of Infrastructure

Identifying and Preparing TOR for Port Operator

Marketing Strategy for the port

Develop plan for the development of Communication Links Special Economic Zone

PC 1 of the land for SEZ submitted by GPA

Discussion held with CDWP on May 20th, 2005.

Discussion summary

Government of Balochistan to provide land as well as Mullah Bund area

Requested funds to be made available by the Federal Government.



## Congratulations

We Congratulate honourable Asif Ali Zardari, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on his successful completion of three years in office.

## GWADAR PORT

Symbol of Prosperity

Various professional studies manifest that Gwadar Port location is the most advantageous one as an alternative port, which could handle mother ships and large oil tankers in due course.

- It will act as catalyst for large number of related projects like:-**
- Trans-shipment of bulk cargo
  - Oil storage, refinery and petrochemicals
  - Export processing and industrial zones
  - Export of minerals/livestock
  - Services (hotels, accommodation, tourism)



**GPA COMPLEX FISH HARBOUR ROAD, GWADAR**  
PHONE: (+92-864)-210073-5 FAX: (+92-864)-210075

efficiency of operations. Best practices have been embraced to ensure that rather than just learning through its own mistakes, the Fund learns from the experience of others. The Fund has its own view of the national and international ICT technology landscape and direction and is working closely with the stakeholders to ensure that project proposals are most relevant to the ICT technologies of today and the future. There will be special emphasis on the utilization of projects' outputs, for the benefit of a range of stakeholders. The Fund is coordinating with all major stakeholders to develop the requisite eco-system. It is hoped that these efforts will bring about visible changes in the ICT eco system of Pakistan in near future for the benefit of all Pakistanis.

## National ICT R&D Fund



Syed Aun Abbas  
CEO  
National ICT R&D Fund

nurture IT talent through outreach and apprenticeship programs. The Fund is now gearing itself for a significant improvement towards achieving its overall purpose and creating focus in its action plan. The Fund is aligning its funding priorities along with the national needs in various sectors. The Board of Directors of the Fund has already approved seven themes including telecom, health, quality education, SME productivity, agriculture yield and quality, sustainable energy and citizen security. Due to scarcity of resources, the Fund is striving to create focus around education and health this year. Next year, focus will shift towards agriculture, SME productivity and energy. A lot many projects in the telecom and network security domain were previously funded and the Fund is now working to facilitate the commercialization and utilization of these project's outcomes. The desired outcome of the projects to be funded will be based on enhancing national competitiveness, quality and productivity in various industry verticals, enhanced quality of life of all population, reduced poverty, employment opportunities creation, enhancing exports of ICT goods and services, enabling penetration in the global ICT market and enhancing ICT R&D capacity.

In order to achieve the above, the Fund is consciously striving to make significant improvements. Projects are being envisioned and funded keeping in view the national needs and priorities. Projects on various themes are being aggressively solicited. There is enhanced focus on industry-academia partnership, creation of

synergies and development of associated eco-system. Significant efforts have been undertaken to increase diversity both in terms of types of entities and geographic dispersion of the entities which are provided funding. Centers of Excellence (CoE) in areas of national need are being solicited to significantly enhance R&D focus and output. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) policy has been revisited to leverage existing

and future IPRs and facilitate needs of the industry. Faculty all across Pakistan is being encouraged to facilitate this national cause through new project proposal submissions. Final year students in various ICT programs are being encouraged to delve into research culture and try out research centric projects. Our processes have been significantly revamped to enhance effectiveness, ensure quality and achieve

**T**he vision of National ICT R&D Fund is to transform Pakistan into a knowledge based economy by promoting efficient, sustainable and effective ICT initiatives through synergic development of industrial and academic resources. In order to achieve this vision, National ICT R&D Fund, through effective use of Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs), endeavors to enhance national competitiveness, productivity and growth in all sectors, enhance national ICT related human resource development capacity manifold, facilitate the development of comparative advantage in the ICT industry, make Pakistan an attractive destination for service oriented and R&D related outsourced jobs, provide support to national information and communication infrastructure, help develop standards, practices, guidelines and models for sustainable promotion and growth of ICT, use ICT for poverty alleviation and upward mobility and facilitate R&D in those sections of ICT that enhance quality of life for citizens.

The Fund has so far been able to enhance ICT R&D culture in the country, administer technical R&D projects in diverse categories, develop human resource for ICT R&D, and

### 3 Years of Democratic Vision and Dynamic Leadership

National ICT R&D Fund is committed to the promotion of research and development in Information and Communication Technologies for a prosperous Pakistan.

GIVE ALL IT TAKES TO GAIN GLORY.

Ministry of Information Technology  
Government of Pakistan

www.ictrdf.org.pk

National ICT R&D Fund  
6th Floor, HBL Tower, Blue Area, Islamabad  
Tel: +92-51-9215360-5, Fax: +92-51-9215366



# 3 years of Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Presidential Leadership



## Harnessing technology for electoral transparency



**Mr. Tariq Malik**  
Deputy Chairman,  
NADRA

In the midst of Pakistan's never ending disasters and serious governance challenges, streamlining the voter list is the last thing on the public agenda. It is true that the multi-faceted challenges facing Pakistan today require radical steps. But, sometimes, small tangible steps can lay the basis for radical change. After all, even the most radical institutional change is laced with small incremental steps that leave an enduring legacy. Restoring the sanctity of the electoral rolls is one such step that can have a far-reaching implication for the way we choose our government, hold it accountable and force it to deliver. The last voter's list was marred with errors and contradictions. This has been a legacy of decades of manipulation, where massaging the electoral data became an important instrument for electoral engineering. The decision by current leadership of the Election Commission of Pakistan to update and streamline all electoral lists using latest technological tools is likely to revolutionize the voting process.

It is our obligation to explain the processes behind this exercise to the citizens at large who are the real stakeholders of this country. This is the main objective of this article. An amendment in the election law promulgated by Parliament earlier this year has made Computerized National Identity Cards (CNICs) mandatory for registration and voting, when more than 93% of adult population has registered themselves with NADRA. This is a historic step that promises to bring greater transparency in the next general elections. This is an area where elected parliamentarians deserve much credit. It was a long standing demand of all political parties, civil society and media to conduct free and fair elections. In a country whose birth was itself the outcome of electoral ballot, it is very open secret that scientific rigging in elections has remained a festering issue that has often marred the credibility of the electoral process.

In the backdrop of this important legislation, it was obvious that the institution responsible for maintaining civil registry was to be involved in updating the electoral rolls. Civil registration will be used with this time to conduct meritorious elections, where duplicate, misappropriated and based on fake identities, NADRA has synthesized the 81 million entries in last electoral list into extended involvement of 44 million verified and 37 million unverified voters. But, to ensure computerized, credible, fair and accurate electoral rolls with a vision of 'one voter, one CNIC, one vote', NADRA has agreed to participate in this important exercise and a contract with a framework for 'rules of engagement' was signed between the two parties. Use of modern technology would put a tab on interventions by 'various individuals in some institutions' need not to be named. There is a hope that harnessing technology in the electoral process would go a long way towards bringing greater transparency and credibility to the electoral process. Transparency of voters list is of utmost importance but it remained the most neglected domain in a country like Pakistan where vote counting has become more important

than vote casting. Reconciliation of Final Electoral List 2007 (FER 2007) with NADRA followed directly from a strong demand by political parties to streamline the electoral lists. The only way to comb old voters list out of 'unverified voters' was to reconcile it with civil registry known as Citizens national database. Already, NADRA has issued 87.5 million CNIC against the projected 93.8 million adult population. It thus covers 93 percent of eligible voters. These citizens have come to NADRA during the last 11 years and recorded their digital finger prints and photographs. Here, it should also be considered that the remaining 7% population is not disenfranchised but have the option of inclusion in Final Electoral Rolls subject to obtaining CNIC during Door to Door verification. Display period through claims or objections and through continuous revision till announcement of election schedule. Reconciling the electoral and citizens databases is a no brainer, since most countries where civil registries have registered more than 80 percent of eligible voters are already using this as a competitive advantage in not only conducting elections but rolling out social security programs.

What is more, in case you are absent from the previous voters list but recorded in NADRA's citizen database, your name is added to the draft electoral list. For a long time, our arm chair intelligentsia has escaped the electoral process, but now the ECP and NADRA are providing a well-earned opportunity to participate in the democratic process. So, please make sure you are at home when ECP folks come to verify your record. One cannot emphasize enough the importance of registering your vote. It must be made to count. The Election Commission of Pakistan took an initiative to start consultative process during this exercise. All political parties were briefed about strategy and were updated with progress through four sessions. Suggestions and feedback of political parties were incorporated in the program. This not only helped build confidence of major stakeholders in electoral process but also brought political transparency in this revision process.

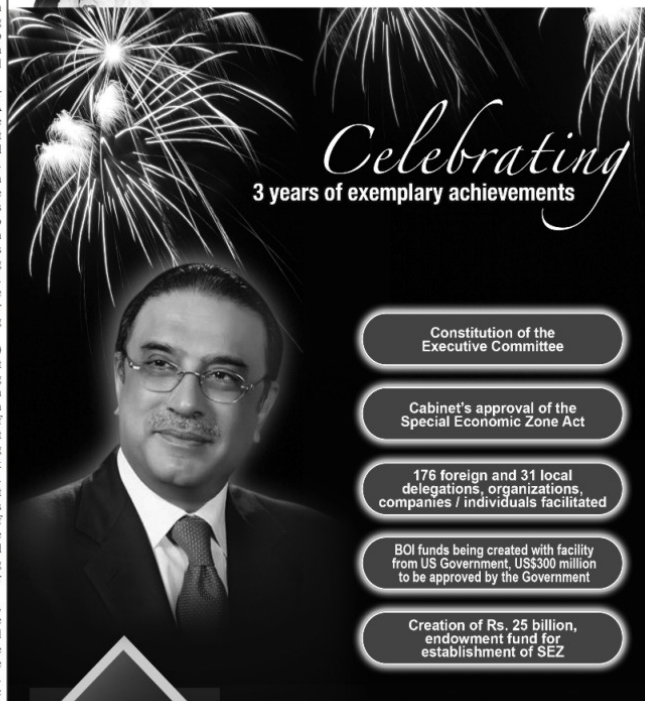
For its part, NADRA has successfully completed the task of printing the draft electoral rolls consisting of more than 80 million eligible voters under the close supervision of ECP. The electoral rolls have been handed over to ECP for further scrutiny and door to door verification. The last Electoral Roll that was used in 2008 Civil registration was replete with many errors. Several entries were duplicate, misappropriated and based on fake identities. NADRA has synthesized the 81 million entries in last electoral list into extended involvement of 44 million verified and 37 million unverified voters. But, to ensure computerized, credible, fair and accurate electoral rolls with a vision of 'one voter, one CNIC, one vote', NADRA has agreed to participate in this important exercise and a contract with a framework for 'rules of engagement' was signed between the two parties. Use of modern technology would put a tab on interventions by 'various individuals in some institutions' need not to be named. There is a hope that harnessing technology in the electoral process would go a long way towards bringing greater transparency and credibility to the electoral process. Transparency of voters list is of utmost importance but it remained the most neglected domain in a country like Pakistan where vote counting has become more important

their place. (The final electoral rolls used in 2008 elections still remains intact till the time final electoral roll is complete and is published by Election Commission of Pakistan in 2012). So far so good. But, as NADRA and ECP were trailing smooth on the project highway, we encountered a major speed-breaker. The Population Census Organisation (PCO) has curiously timed the undertaking of the census after 13 years. The PCO have now become a major player in this project, since in the aftermath of the housing census the census organization is likely to increase the total number of census blocks (or, electoral area blocks) from 102,000 to 149,000, where each block consists of 250 families. Such a major reshuffling of demographic definition, due to an increase in population meant that NADRA and ECP had to reassign each voter in the right census or electoral block. The quick fix to the problem was that ECP gave a form to the housing census department that could be readily used during the census to record information linking CNICs with the voting location. NADRA had to reassign voters' list as per information provided by the census organization and print it for ECP's scrutiny. The Election Commission of Pakistan Team comprising of 211,000 members is now making a door to door contact to re-verify the voter's information. This would help to map the CNICs of voters with respect to their census blocks. It is first time in the history of Pakistan that the census team is going door to door for such verification.

There is great optimism that this new strategy of form verification would replace the older modes of manually collecting the information that generated significant errors. With such digitization, the margin of error is likely to reduce considerably. As citizens demanding rights, it is our obligation to cooperate with the verifying staff knocking our doors. If change in electoral area is required, Verification Officer will fill Form Alif for single voter and Form 2 for family or group of voters; if the voter is dead or shifted to another location, the family needs to report this to Verifying Officer who will fill Form-B; and voter's particulars on Draft Electoral Rolls requires correction, staff needs to be

assisted in correcting the record in Register J in accordance to particulars available on CNIC. Once these changes are submitted back to NADRA, we will digitize them and subsequently print the 'Preliminary Electoral Rolls (PER)'; which will be displayed according to law for a predetermined duration for the filing of objections and claims. Again, NADRA intends to support the ECP using modern technology by providing an outreach to eligible voters using SMS technology. This would help check where one is registered as a voter and, if so, in which electoral area. During current door-to-door verification exercise the NADRA teams are facilitating the registration of eligible voters that have not been registered so far and in rectifying errors in the list. NADRA's 800 data acquisition units, including 220 mobile registration vans and offices countrywide had been directed to work with the district election staff. Citizens without CNICs would also receive support during the ongoing verification exercise. Potential voters have the leverage to opt for their permanent or temporary address for exercising their right to vote. The Final Electoral Rolls (FER) will be printed before the next election and, in order to bring more transparency, it has been decided that the FER will contain photographs and thumbprints of the voter. Blank spaces will be left on the FER for capturing thumbprint using magnetic ink before a voter casts his/her vote. Presiding officer will ensure that the left thumb impression is captured at the time of issuance of ballot paper which will then be automatically scanned and matched with the corresponding CNICs using NADRA's finger printing software.

If pursued with diligence, sincerity and transparency, the above-mentioned changes will bring a qualitative change to the electoral process, making it more credible in the eyes of the public. The future of a democratic Pakistan rests on credible electoral rolls that are free from egregious mistakes. The ongoing electoral reforms deserve the support of every Pakistani on a non-partisan basis. Rather than infinitely waiting for a Khomeini, we as citizens need to rise up and play our part in putting in place the nuts and bolts of institutional change.



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Prime Minister's Secretariat (Public)  
Board of Investment

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Constitution of the Executive Committee

Cabinet's approval of the Special Economic Zone Act

176 foreign and 31 local delegations, organizations, companies / individuals facilitated

BOI funds being created with facility from US Government, US\$300 million to be approved by the Government

Creation of Rs. 25 billion, endowment fund for establishment of SEZ



It is with great pride and pleasure that the Board Of Investment congratulates His Excellency President Asif Ali Zardari on the completion of his third year of leadership. Pakistan has faced the greatest of challenges during his tenure, including enormous natural calamities. Nevertheless, the President has successfully accomplished innumerable goals to resuscitate the nation with his strength of character and commitment to democracy. He has truly set an extraordinary example for every Pakistani to be proud of.

**Ensuring you can!**



When Democratic Vision Leads  
System Steers & Institutions Deliver

### Historic Milestones of NADRA During 3 Years of Dynamic Leadership:

- Issuance of CNICs to 95% Pakistanis of above 18 years of age
- Registration of 81% women and 98% men
- Issuance of Special CNICs to the special persons
- Quick processing mechanism: 419 NADRA Registration Centers, 202 Mobile Registration Vans, 25 Man-packed Registration Units and 44 Motorcycle Units at service of the people
- Verification of CNICs through SMS
- 20 Separate Registration Centers and Mobile Registration Units to facilitate women
- Issuance of 25.14 million CNICs for free
- Introduction of Computerized Arms License System
- Issuance of more than 200,000 Benazir Smart Cards - ensuring transparent disbursement of billions of rupees among deserving women under BISP
- 413,957 Pakistan Cards issued so far to the affectees of monsoon floods
- Registration of 25 Lac. IDPs and transparent disbursement of financial assistance through 427,000 Visa Cards
- Issuance of 1,706,506 Watan Cards to flood affectees - setting precedence of credibility and transparency for the world's largest cash disbursement
- Contributing significantly in the efforts to eradicate Polio
- Issuance of NICOP to over 4.7 million overseas Pakistanis
- Issuance of over 130,000 POCs
- Issuance of over 10 million Machine Readable Passports through indigenously developed system complying ICAO Standards
- Registration of more than 10 million mobile connections in one year
- Issuance of Computerized Driving Licenses
- Completion of International Projects: Sudan CRMS, Nigeria's Civil Registration System, Kenya's Identity Management System

**National Database & Registration Authority**  
Ministry of Interior  
Government of Pakistan

Shehza-e-Jamhuriat, G-5/2, Islamabad 44000 Pakistan  
Ph: 92-51-9202989 Fax: 92-51-9208613  
[www.nadra.gov.pk](http://www.nadra.gov.pk)









# 3 years of Presidential Leadership

## Asif Ali Zardari President Islamic Republic of Pakistan



# President Zardari's interaction with U.S. Leaders seen as a great success



**Gauhar Zahid Malik**  
Executive Editor  
Pakistan Observer

**P**resident Asif Ali Zardari's recent visit to the United States is considered as a great success associated with remarkable achievements. In addition, there is a waiver during his stay there for almost every condition. Besides, the Bill requires actions with US President Barak Obama and several of State and not from the other world leaders. President Zardari's visit was proposed on September 24th, 2009. The Bill authorizes that funds held a long meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and discussed wide-ranging issues including economic development of Pakistan and common security concerns. President Zardari was assisted by Foreign Minister Mahmood Qureshi, Finance and Minister Shaikat Tarin. However, it does not specify Interior Minister Rehman Malik, Chairman National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Asfandyar Wali Khan and Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States Husain Haqqani.

to ensure access of US investigators to individual suspected" in efforts such cooperation" in efforts such to the United States information from or direct and the United Nations is access to Pakistani nationals considered as great success associated with remarkable achievements. In addition, there is a waiver during his stay there for almost every condition. Besides, the Bill requires actions with US President Barak Obama and several of State and not from the other world leaders. President Zardari's visit was proposed on September 24th, 2009. The Bill authorizes that funds held a long meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and discussed wide-ranging issues including economic development of Pakistan and common security concerns. President Zardari was assisted by Foreign Minister Mahmood Qureshi, Finance and Minister Shaikat Tarin. However, it does not specify Interior Minister Rehman Malik, Chairman National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee Asfandyar Wali Khan and Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States Husain Haqqani.



President Asif Ali Zardari talking to US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during a call meeting.



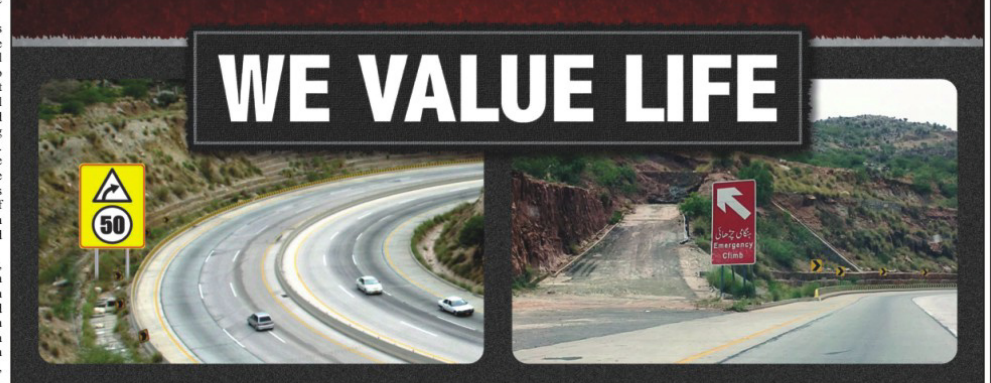
The writer meeting President Asif Ali Zardari at Awan-e-Sadr. In meeting prevailing political situation in the country was discussed.

Secretary Clinton was the Bill, President Asif Ali accompanied by U.S. Special Representative Richard Senator John Kerry, the lead U.S. sponsor of a Pakistan aid bill Ambassador to U.N. Susan that unanimously passed the Rice and Ambassador Robin Senate on September 26, Raphael, coordinator for US authorizing \$ 1.5 billion in aid to Pakistan. About the same time the country over next five years United States Senate passed The Pakistani leader, who is the long-awaited Kerry-leading a high-profile Lugar Bill on \$ 7.5 billion delegation to the UN General assistance for Pakistan from Assembly session, also FY-2010 to 2014, passed sopke to Senator Robert unanimously. Casey and Special Representative Richard than its original version. The Holbrooke, discussing same version of the Pakistan-U.S. Relations. bipartisan bill was President Zardari thanked the introduced in the U.S. House U.S. lawmakers and the of Representatives hours after Obama Administration's President Barack Obama envoy for their expression of hailed the development and strong support for Pakistan in reaffirmed a strong overcoming economic and commitment to Pakistan's security challenges. economic development. The Meanwhile, Senator Kerry, measure, subject to progress chairman of the Foreign made during this period, will Relations Committee, said in authorize \$ 1.5 annually for a statement that the Enhanced Pakistan over the next five Partnership with Pakistan years. Named Enhanced Act represents a Partnership with Pakistan collaboration between both Act, the Bill has a strong Democrats and Republicans, support of the Departments in both Senate and the House, of State and Defense and is a to forge a new long-term compromise between relationship between the legislation previously people of America and introduced in the House, and Pakistan. then the Senate. "The fact that President The bill also acknowledges Obama was able to announce Pakistan as a critical friend this at the United Nations ally and recognizes the sends an important message profound sacrifices it has to Pakistan and the world of made in the war on terror. our strengthened According to legislative commitment to this experts, the bill is far less relationship" prescriptive and stringent in "The fundamentals of the bill its language that the original are precisely those enshrined version. Specific references in the version passed by the to India as well as AQ Khan, Senate in June: Tripling of contained in the previous non-military aid to \$ 1.5 version, have been billion per year, for each of eliminated. the next five years' with a The language related to Congressional nuclear proliferation is recommendation that this markedly toned down from commitment to roads,

On September 26th President within weeks in Islamabad but Asif Ali Zardari held a number firm date has not yet been of economic and political worked out, he added. meetings aimed at seeking President Zardari said that investment and high technology Pakistan looked forward to in the energy and rail sector working closely with Iran to besides addressing political promote peace and stability in

the region and stressed the need prospects of exploiting different for the two countries to sources of power generation cooperate closely on regional and of building a fast track and international issues of railway line for transportation interest to both countries. The of goods were discussed in the President also emphasized the meeting. To improve the rail and road examine the prospects of network between the two investment in these sectors. The CEO of General Electric They also discussed the Iran- Pakistan gas pipeline project to invest in wind energy projects and the need to step it up. President Ahmedinejad lines and will visit Pakistan next reciprocated the sentiments month for the purpose. The expressed by the President of President emphasized the need Pakistan and said that he was for latest technology and keenly looking forward to the localizing it in Pakistan as the trilateral summit in Pakistan strategy for improving railway The Iranian President in the country. The President also tasked the the rehabilitation of internally Finance Minister and the displaced persons and said that Ambassador to coordinate with it was a huge challenge which the General Electric on the the Pakistan government had energy and rail projects in handled deftly. Pakistan. Farhatullah Babar said that in a Farhatullah Babar said that the meeting of economic prospects for massive significance the Chief investment in new sources of Executive Officer of General energy in Pakistan particularly Electric Jeff Immelt called on in the development of wind energy had brightened up after The Minister for Finance the passage of Kerry Lugar Bill Shaikat Tarin, Pak Ambassador and Hillary Clinton's in the US Hussain Haqqani and announcement of the Secretary General to the appointment of International President Salman Farooqui and Energy Coordinator in the State senior officials were also Department and an open offer to present in the meeting. assist Pakistan for achieving Farhatullah Babar said that the energy autarky.

He quoted the President as that nearly half of mainland saying that it was an opportunity China was closer to the ports in to develop new and renewable Pakistan than the Chinese ports. sources of energy to rid the Similarly a large market in India country permanently of power and Central Asia was located closer to Pakistan than it was from ports anywhere else. In yet another meeting of The President also invited the President met the chief NASDAQ chief to visit executive officer of National Pakistan. NASDAQ is the Association of Securities largest electronic screen based Dealers Automated Quotations equity securities trading market (NASDAQ) Mr. Magnus in the United States and has over three thousand listed companies of improving financial situation and trades more than two billion and trade in Pakistan. Finance shares daily. Minister Shaikat Tarin and Farhatullah Babar said that the senior officials were also President also met today members of the UN Inquiry Commission to inquire into the assassination of Shaheed taken by the government to Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and improve the economic situation exchanged views with them, and the window of opportunity The President reiterated that the it had opened for foreign purpose of requesting the UN to investor willing to bring in their investigate the matter was to lay own capital. He said that under bare the circumstances that led the private public partnership but her assassination that could the government had invited lead to the exposure of the foreign investors to invest in planners, financiers, perpetrators and executors of the crime. Farhatullah Babar quoted the the crime. The UN investigation team Pakistan's location of being in would be coming over the centre of a huge market of Pakistan and would visit over two billion people was a Pakistan again next month in trillion asset that offered connection with the ongoing tremendous opportunities for inquiry, he said. Interior investment in rail, road and Minister Rahman Malik was also present at the meeting with communication links. Elaborating the President said the UN Inquiry Commission.



### Salt Range: A closer look

- ➔ Motorway Salt Range has many sharp curves and steep slopes;
- ➔ Speed limit in the Salt Range is very low, that is, 50 km/hr;
- ➔ There have been about 200 accidents at the said place;
- ➔ Major cause of accidents in Salt Range is negligence of drivers and violation of traffic rules

### Important Instructions:

- Please keep the following things in mind when approaching Salt Range on Motorway
- ➔ Do not overlook speed limit signs;
  - ➔ Do not drive in neutral gear; when in descent, use the same gear as when going uphill;
  - ➔ Be 100% sure of your vehicle's fitness
  - ➔ All large vehicles must stop and check their brakes before entering the Salt Range
  - ➔ Do fasten seat belt at all times while on board



**Your Cooperation Means Road Safety**

National Highways & Motorway Police  
Ministry of Communications

Highway Friends